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(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

WEATHER FORECAST.
CHANGE.
Barometer 29.62.

August 13, 1918, Temperature 6 a.m. 76 2 p.m. 86 Humidity " 92 " 64

August 13, 1917, Temperature 6 a.m. 79 2 p.m. 89 Humidity " 92 " 64

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8019 日七初月七 TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1918. 香港英八月十三號 禮拜二

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

BIG BATTLE GOES LIKE CLOCKWORK.

IS IT PART OF A GREAT OFFENSIVE?

GERMANS FORCED INTO A NARROW STRIP.

London, August 12.

Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters, writing on Monday evening, states:—It is evident that the enemy intends to make us pay the full price for any attempt to drive him beyond the Vesle. He seems to have completed his defensive system and is now able to bring his "heavies" to bear upon us from across the Aisne. Also he has a profusion of airmen on this front, which would make one suspicious of some counter-effort were he not too busily occupied elsewhere, but this naturally increases the difficulties of our aerial reconnaissance.

Whole Face of War May be Changed.

London, August 12.

The promise of further rapid surprise blows by Marshal Foch has been fulfilled more speedily than was anticipated by the entry of General Humbert, whose swift and successful rush equalled the magnificent advance of the opening day of the battle and showed, *inter alia*, how great is the strength of Marshal Foch, who is able to embark on a third attack when two offensives are already in progress. The battle has indeed up to the present gone like clock-work and yet what has happened is probably only the first move in the great offensive which some experts anticipate may soon change the whole face of the war. The fruits of victory up to the present have indeed been remarkable, severely shaking the whole enemy position. His heavy counter attacks are designed not merely to escape the Montdidier pocket, but also to defend all the strong country in the Laon centre.

Correspondents describe the confusion in the Montdidier pocket, where the enemy has only a strip of country eight miles wide in which to manœuvre, as exceeding even the scenes on the Marne. The dusty, sun-beaten roads are full of exhausted fugitives mingling in disorderly procession with wagons, limbers and ambulances. Fires and explosions are to be seen everywhere. General Humbert's timely stroke, apart from the spoils it secured, will probably force the Germans to send to the south some reserves whose counter-attacks have slowed down the rate of the advance on the northern battle-front. A striking feature of the Allied blows since July 18 has been the essential unity of the whole operation from the Ancre to the Oise, representing an almost unprecedented quality of conception and execution.

The Haul of Prisoners.

London, August 12.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, a semi-official message confirms the report that 35,000 prisoners have been captured since August 8.

What the German Press Thinks.

London, August 12.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the German newspapers are beginning to admit the Allied success, though professing calm confidence in the future. All dwell on the surprise due to the fog, enabling the tanks to break through.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says:—We have lost a not inconsiderable number of prisoners and guns without, so far, other serious consequences. It remains to be seen whether the situation has changed strategically.

The *Cologne Gazette* says:—The reason for the regrettable occurrences has not yet been cleared up.

The Cologne *Volks Zeitung* observes:—It is no good hiding the fact that this check south of the Somme by an enemy not numerically superior hits us hard.

The *Vossische Zeitung* says:—The least vulnerable point of our front was attacked; therefore it is ridiculous to say that our entire position is menaced. When Hindenburg has consolidated the Aisne and Vesle front he will be able to freely shift his reserves to every menaced point.

The *Deutsche Tages Zeitung*, the organ of the Pan-Germans, says:—The events between the Somme and the Avre constitute the first serious defeat of the war. This is due to the state of morale of Prince Rupprecht's troops.

Vorwaerts, commenting on the crisis confronting Germany at the opening of the fifth year of the war, says the morale of the nation has been damaged by the Pan-Germans' wild cry of conquest.

Slackening of Pace Explained.

London, August 12.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, writing on Sunday afternoon, states:—Our gains to-day were thoroughly satisfactory. If our progress has slackened, this is due less to enemy resistance than the fact that the roads are so encumbered with the enemy's abandoned material and the numerous trees that have been felled as in the spring of 1917, and that our ammunition columns find it difficult to follow the infantry and cavalry. On the other hand, the retreat differs from last year in so much that the Germans hurried back too quickly to mine the roads and set death-traps in the villages. I visited Montdidier and found it completely wiped out, but it is already only a small incident in the battle. Our troops are at Dancourt ten miles beyond Montdidier, and are three miles from Roye. Here meet the railways from Montdidier, Compeigne and Chaulnes, on which the enemy depends to feed his whole line in the salient. Menaced by General Debeney's advance in the region of Tilleloy towards Roye and by General Humbert's advance between the Matz and the Oise, the Germans are throwing their whole available strength into an endeavour to make a stand on the Roye-Lassigny line in order to get time to withdraw the vast stores of artillery, etc., which they accumulated in this region for the June offensive.

Our troops are confident that they can turn or drive the enemy from any line they can organise. Already we have bitten off a third of the huge pocket which the Germans dug in our line last March.

Situation Unchanged.

London, August 12.

A French communique states:—Between the Avre and the Oise the situation is unchanged. There have been bombardments during the night in the region of Marquivillers and Grivillers.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

BIG BATTLE GOES LIKE CLOCKWORK.

British Operations.

London, August 12.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy in the evening re-attacked our positions south of Lihons and was repulsed. As a result of successful operations immediately south of the Somme, we took over 200 prisoners and linked up our positions east of Moricourt with the line east of Etinehem on the northern bank of the river. On the right of the Fourth British Army the French in the afternoon of August 11 progressed in the direction of Roye, capturing Armancourt and Tilloloy. On the northern front we effected local improvements of the line east of Robeck and between Vieux Berquin and Merris.

Germans Admit Withdrawal.

London, August 12.

A German wireless official message states:—Saturday's attack was mainly against the front between Lihons and the Avre. We repulsed oft-repeated attacks east of Poziere and astride the Amiens Road and Roye, despite the enemy's superiority and the massed employment of armoured cars. Over forty of these were destroyed by one division. East of Montdidir we withdrew fighting beyond the line of La Beissiere, Haig Villers, Rocquebour and Marest.

German "Explanations."

London, August 12.

A semi-official message from Berlin attributes the latest German defeat to the fact that only hasty defences were possible in the over-run area owing to the lack of time and transport for material. The statement speaks of a hurricane of fire concentrated on the German trenches and garrisons, breaking down telephone and telegraphic communications, also that signal rockets were invisible in the thick fog. Gunners suddenly found themselves attacked in the flank and rear by squadrons of tanks whose machine-guns played terrible havoc.

BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS.

Why it has Ceased for Two Days.

London, August 11.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, the long-range guns which have been shelling Paris have been silent for two days. They are supposed to be situated in a wood between Guiscard and Noyon and are endangered by the advance of the French along the Roye and Lassigny line.

THE FIRST AMERICAN ARMY.

General Pershing in Command.

London, August 11.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, the formation of the First American Army in France is officially announced. General Pershing is in command while retaining Chief Command of the American Expeditionary Force.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

Reason for Removal of German Embassy.

London, August 12.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says it is officially announced in Berlin that Herr von Helfferich has informed the Soviet Government that the Social Revolutionaries' threat to employ terror as a fighting method endangers the safety of the members of the German Embassy which is therefore to be transferred to Pskoff, as Petrograd is equally as dangerous as Moscow.

Counter-Revolutionaries to the Fore.

London, August 12.

The situation in Moscow is most uncertain. The counter-revolutionaries, if not actually in control, are undoubtedly gaining the upper hand. The latest report via Berlin is that M. Lenin and M. Trotsky have fled to Kronstadt.

General Krylenko Re-appears.

London, August 12.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the *Lokal Anzeiger* states that General Krylenko has been appointed to the command of the Red Guards against the Czecho Slovaks, replacing General Muravieff, who has committed suicide. General Krylenko had up till recently been a policeman.

Von Eichhorn's Assassin Executed.

London, August 12.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, a message from Keiff states that M. Donski, who assassinated Field Marshal von Eichhorn, has been executed.

HEAD OF GERMAN ADMIRALTY.

Dismissed for Allowing U. S. Army to Reach France!

London, August 12.

The *Petit Parisien's* correspondent at Rome states that Admiral von Capelle has been dismissed because he did not prevent the great American Army from reaching France.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM.

BIG WHARF FIRE AT SHANGHAI.

Damage Estimated at 60,000 Taels.

(*From Our Own Correspondent*).

Shanghai, August 13.

A large fire occurred at 9 p.m. on Monday at the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company's lower wharf.

A three-storied godown was gutted, and the damage is estimated at Tls. 60,000.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

AIR RAID ON KARLSRUHE.

London, Aug. 11.

The Air Ministry states: Our squadrons on the morning of Sunday attacked the rail station at Karlsruhe and one aerodrome. Clouds hindered observation but a large bomb was seen to hit the station causing an explosion. We drove down three machines uncontrollable and one of ours was driven down under control.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

The Soviets and the Allies.

London, Aug. 10.

The American Consul at Moscow has informed the State Department that M. Lenin has told the Soviets that a state of war exists between the Soviets and the Entente. M. Tchitcherin, replying to the Allied Consuls, said that M. Lenin's statement was not a declaration of war, but a declaration of a state of defence similar to the situation existing at one time with Germany.

Allied Consuls Released.

Stockholm, Aug. 12.

In consequence of the efforts of Swedish representations to Moscow the British and French Consuls have been released.

THE ALLIED VICTORIES.

Over 35,000 German Prisoners.

Paris, Aug. 11.

A Havas message states:—The battle opened on August 8th by the Fourth British Army and First French Army is developing victoriously. The Third French Army under General Humbert attacked east of Montdidier, which was captured on Saturday morning. The whole salient near Montdidier is greatly reduced. French infantry operating in this region made its junction with British troops south of the Amiens-Roye road. An encircling movement round the massif at Lassigny is now apparent. The booty taken by the Allied troops since the eighth exceeds 35,000 prisoners and five hundred guns. In the northern part of the battle-field the pivot of Chipilly, very valuable to the Germans, has been taken by the Americans. Thus the growing victory of the Allies makes the situation more precarious every day for the Germans in the curve outlined by the Somme between Bray, Peronne and Ham. From henceforth they only have the choice of retreating their line about ten kilometres up to the river towards which their convoys are already turning. The Allied aviators worry their retreat in every way, blowing up the bridges. After the Marne salient, that of Amiens was reduced and then the one at Montdidier. This battle, conceived and directed by Marshal Foch, is developing logically and victoriously.

The French Third Army, vigorously attacking on the high ground in the neighbourhood of Lassigny, is progressing satisfactorily, having advanced 3 to 5 miles since yesterday morning in this region. The early enemy retirement to the line of Peronne, Nesle and Noyon Canal is expected. His reserves are believed not to exceed twenty divisions. It is stated that the Allies are capable of holding all the ground won and be ready to readvance when the opportunity comes.

Past the Old Somme Positions.

London, Aug. 11.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters on the evening of August 11, writes: The enemy in his rapid retreat is sacrificing immense quantities of material. A great fire was seen at Chaulnes on the afternoon of the 10th. The battle in which the British and Americans cleared up the Chipilly triangle was a remarkable feat. The Americans arrived after a forced march, and without halting a moment, fixed bayonets, and followed the barrage. They cleared the ground and made way for a further advance. They made prisoners of over 500. The English who took Chipilly had some of the hardest fighting in this offensive, carrying the place on the afternoon of the 9th, in less than three quarters of an hour. It is confirmed that the enemy's casualties have been very heavy. Prisoners state that the 7th Bavarian Division, which arrived at Lihons in time to receive the full weight of the Australians' assault, is incapable of further fighting at present. The 41st Division was practically wiped out. The Australians on the first day prisoned 1,600, which is five times our own total casualties for the day and night of the 10th. We are pushing forward at Proyal along the Faucourt road, meeting with the heaviest artillery and machine-gun fire. In more than one place we are back on the old Somme positions. At Fransart we are across these. In all thirty enemy divisions participated in the fighting, ten being from the reserve. The retreating enemy is continuing to fire villages and blow up dumps a long way back.

Britishers in Fierce Fighting

London, Aug. 11.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: Fresh enemy divisions from the reserve this morning strongly attacked the position at Lihons and southward and northward thereof. All the attacks were repulsed after severe fighting, wherein we inflicted great loss upon the advancing lines. At one point immediately northwards of Lihons the assault troops broke in our positions and penetrated the western side of the village. We counter-attacked with determination and in the course of fierce fighting over difficult ground, drove back enemy to the eastward and northward of the village, the line being completely restored. On our right the French co-operating with us, continued the attack and progressed south-westward and southward of Roye. Our patrols prisoned a few on the remainder of the British front.

The Aviation report states: In intense air-fighting on the 10th we destroyed 41 machines and drove down 20 uncontrollable. Twelve of ours are missing. We dropped 234 tons of bombs in the day and 31 tons, principally upon bridges and stations in the Somme Valley, at night-time. The amount of small arms ammunition fired from the air upon the retreating enemy broke all recent records. We brought down two night-bombers, one being a giant German machine with five engines, and a heavy load of bombs. Anti-aircraft guns downed two other hostile machines recently.

The New Allied Line.

London, Aug. 11.

Reuter learns that at noon on August 11 the Allied line north and south was from a point west of Meaulte, thence via Etinehein, Framerville, Lihons, Parvillers, Lichell, Armancourt, Roye-sur-Matz, Moreuil, Lamotte, Samson, Mechemont and thence along the Oise. South of the Somme the situation is becoming stabilised. We have not advanced in the past twelve hours, even slightly retiring at some places. Fighting here has been of a desperate ding-dong character, the enemy calling up reserves and counter-attacking heavily, apparently to enable him to save material. Further south the French advanced slightly. The latest authoritative total of prisoners is 28,000 and 450 guns have been captured.

(*Continued on page 8.*)

THE ALLIED ADVANCE.

Map of the New Battle Area.

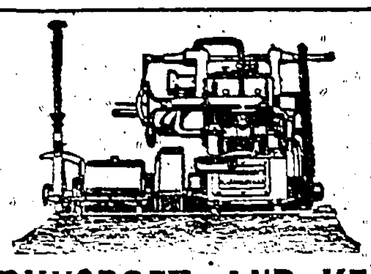
SUCCESSFUL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Speaking at the 93rd annual meeting of the Scottish Union and National Insurance Co. (for whom Messrs. Arnhold Bros. and Co. are the local agents), the Chairman said, *inter alia*:—In the Life Account we issued 101 more policies, and the net sums assured after deducting reassurances shows an increase of a few hundred pounds, and amount to over £700 000. This we regard as satisfactory when we consider the number of our staff and of our agents who are now on military service. The Fire Account shows a distinct forward movement, the premiums having increased by £122,808, contributed to by all sections of our business. The Marine Account is again remarkable for the continued and pronounced success of the Underwriter, to whose great ability and enthusiasm the Directors again bear testimony. You will observe that a profit of £80,000 has been brought into Profit and Loss, and an addition of £170,939 has been made to the Fund. I would draw your attention to the large sum (over two and three-quarter million pounds) held by the Company at the end of the year in British Government Securities. The Directors have consistently furnished our surpluses to finance the country, and it may not be out of place here if I mention that in the accounts now before you there is provided, in the form of Income Tax deducted at source and Income Tax by direct Assessment and Excess Profits, a sum of no less than £186,453. This is a large sum, and shows of what assistance the Company has been to the country in times of financial strain. Speaking of what the Company itself has done for the country reminds me of the sacrifices which have been made by our Staff. Of 274 who joined the colours it is my sad duty to report that 29 have made the supreme sacrifice, 57 have been wounded or otherwise disabled, and 6 are missing.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
TO-MORROW.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 a.m.

NOTICES.



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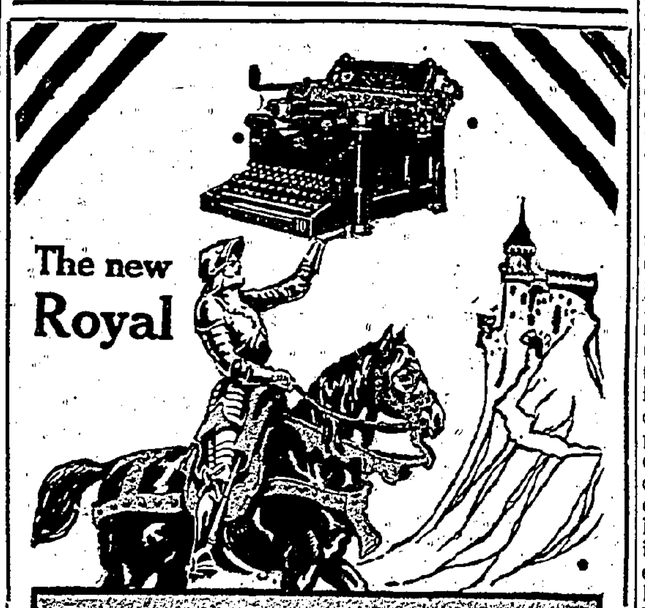

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GENERAL NEWS.

An Interesting Publication.

"The Ko Chung Er and His Friends," by Arthur Sowerby (Tientsin Press), is a short story for children, which the author tells us in a foreword was thought out by him thirty years ago in order to amuse his own children. As it has proved a consistent favourite in his domestic circle, he has been induced to make a wider appeal. The story should prove popular with the young, as it possesses a picturesque plot and is related in simple language and with a certain whimsical humour. In addition, it gives an insight into natural history and can, therefore, be commended from the educational standpoint. The book is adorned with admirable illustrations, the work of Mr. Fu Er Pei.

Back to the Cave-Men.

The forthcoming opening of two underground theatres in Paris may be regarded as the first manifestation of those post-war architectural changes which are bound to come about as the result of aerial warfare. However, the use of aircraft and the bombing of open cities may be hedged round by international agreements, Hague conventions, and the like, most sensible people will probably agree that subterranean shelters will form a better protection than scraps of paper. It is unlikely that we shall again become troglodytes, but the construction of underground shelters, underground theatres, and other places of assembly, and the construction of railways in tunnels, wherever practicable, seems a certain development.

Women M.P.'s Ineligible.

London, July 18.—The question of whether women are eligible as candidates for Parliament under the terms of the recent Electoral Reform Act was referred by the Government to the Law Officers. The reply of the Law Officers is embodied in a formal communication the terms of which have not yet been made public, but I am able to say definitely that the highest legal opinion is that women are ineligible. It is expected that the Labour Party will take steps to introduce a bill legalising the election of women to the House. Miss Mary MacArthur and Miss Nina Boyle are candidates, and Mrs. Philip Snowden and Miss Margaret Bondfield are prospective candidates.—*Arahi.*

Air Women.

Mr. G. H. Roberts, M.P., Minister of Labour, speaking at a demonstration of Service Women at Sheffield on June 3, said that while the Government gave a guarantee, which he was there to repeat, that they would do everything possible to keep out of the danger zone all girls and women sent on military service there was bound to be some risk for girls working at the front. The girls in France, however, were in no greater danger in this respect than the girls at home who were subject to German bombing raids. They would be glad and interested to know that later on they were going to have air women, and he thought they would make very good aviators.

China Tea.

Major Hills asked the Food Minister on May 30 how the nation benefits by locking up, apparently until the end of the war, an article of consumption like China tea, which is greatly desired by many persons. Mr. Clynes replied: The quantity of fine China tea held by wholesale houses is small. There is no China tea which has paid 3s. or 4s. a pound in duty, but the price of even the commonest China tea reached a very high figure during the shortage last autumn. The Ministry of Food gave notice on November 5, 1917, that the maximum price would be reduced at the end of the year, and time was thus given for the disposal of stocks. It would not now be advisable to allow a price higher than 2s. 8d. a pound for this tea, as this might lead to fraudulent selling of National Control tea at the higher price. Some China tea is now being purchased by the Ministry of Food, and will in due course be distributed in special packets.

GENERAL NEWS.

A Bomb Accident.

The *Bombay Chronicle* reports an accident which happened early in June on the foreshore of the village of Javem near Bandra, ten miles from Bombay. A mine having drifted to the shore, two Christian inhabitants of the village near by were moved by curiosity to examine it with the result that there was a terrific explosion which blew the pair to atoms. An enormous crater was made in the ground. Another mine drifted ashore at Kelvinear Mahim.

Cannot Build Roads.

Conscientious objectors do not build good roads, declares the Auditor General. Experts passed the same opinion upon the efforts of the gang of idealists whom Ruskin enlisted to build his Hinckrey road. It was a magnificent illustration of the dignity of labour that the Oxford Professor and his undergraduates should turn to picking, shovelling and carting stones. Lord Milner is recalled as one of Ruskin's navvies, and Oscar Wilde boasted he had wheeled the master's own barrow. But the resultant road as a road, received scathing condemnation from civil engineers.

A Monkey "Nut."

An enormous chimpanzee in evening dress strolled into the Knickerbocker Hotel at the dinner-hour recently. The animal behaved decorously, according to the Canadian Press correspondent's picturesque report of the affair, and attracted no particular attention until a woman noticed its face. She screamed and many other women joined in the chorus. The driver of a police-van, which was hurriedly summoned, also caught a glimpse of the monkey's face, and declared he was through for the night. Volunteers accompanied the animal to the station but on the way the chimpanzee sneezed and screamed, and the volunteers fell off the van. At the station a matron fainted when the "prisoner" jumped on a desk, leaped to a radiator, and sat there contentedly. Eventually the keeper was discovered, and charged with disorderly conduct. He said his charge escaped from an exhibition while he was at dinner.

Captain W. H. Hardy Runs Amuck.

Crazed by a statement from the American naval authorities that there was no record of his having served in the United States Navy, Captain W.H. Hardy, survivor of the Perry expedition, ran amok at his home at Portland, Oregon, on 27th July, and engaged in a gun fight with officers for more than two hours. The old argonaut of the seas, just returned from a triumphant visit to Japan where he met His Majesty the Emperor and where for months he had numerous honours heaped upon him, was not subdued until he fell to the floor of his barricaded room, weak and bleeding profusely from a self-inflicted revolver wound through the nose. Even after he had fallen to the floor, weakened from the loss of blood, it took three Deputy sheriffs several minutes to subdue the 83 year-old veteran. He gave the deputies a terrific battle; even after his revolver, which he had used earlier in the fight, and a Japanese dirk, one of the gifts received while in Japan, also used in the fight, were taken from him. The wound is not considered dangerous. It is only because of his age that doubt is felt for his recovery. An insanity complaint probably will be filed against Captain Hardy.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Bank Amalgamation.

The British Government has sanctioned an amalgamation whereby Lloyds Bank takes over the Capital and Counties Bank and acquires control of the National Bank of Scotland and the National and River Plate Bank. The original proposal included the National Bank of India, but this combine is not sanctioned.

A Report Denied.

The Rome correspondent of the London *Daily News* reports that before long Japan will open diplomatic relations with the Vatican. There have been similar rumours before this, but according to the *Asahi* the Japanese authorities flatly deny the report, adding that there is no likelihood of diplomatic relations with the Vatican being opened.

America's Proud Silence.

There is about to clear from a north east port a British ship described as the largest electrically driven craft in the world. She is a 6,400 tonner. The largest in the world? Has not America completed her electric battleship? Has she not turned out any of her amazing battle cruisers, which with their turbo-electric systems develop or will develop, 200,000 horse power and a speed of 35 knots? America is proudly silent about her big boats, but they are to be wonder ships. So are her new Dreadnoughts. — *Daily Chronicle.*

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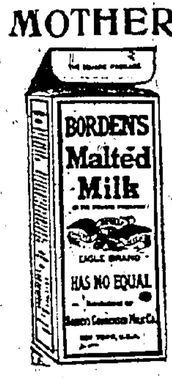

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Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1918.

POST-WAR TRADE DEVELOPMENT.

Departmental Committees appointed by the Board of Trade to enquire into the after-the-war position of the textile, engineering, iron and steel and electrical trades, published their reports on their enquiries recently, making a series of recommendations which, if carried out, should prove of immense value. Among other things the committees wish to see is that the general export trade, after the war, is subjected to as few restrictions and hampering conditions as possible—a very laudable wish and one which it is trusted will be respected, having in mind the bad effect some of the conditions imposed during the war have had on the Empire's industry. When we again follow our peace-time avocations, we shall want as much freedom as can be allowed, and to be untrammelled by regulations which have all too frequently proved to be a mill-stone to those who, having the advancement of British trade interests at heart, have worked under conditions which, to say the least, seriously mitigated against the furtherance of their projects. The fact that Committees such as these are actively working now, while we are in midst of war, gives promise that many of the difficulties by which British merchants have in the past been beset, will be brushed aside, never again, we hope, to crop up.

Perhaps the most interesting report is that of the Textile Committee, which has put forward some useful and valuable suggestions for the development of this important industry. As a result of the enquiries of the Committee considerable good should ensue. *Inter alia*, this Committee puts forth the recommendation that every possible effort should be made to secure a more extended growth of cotton within the British Empire, advising that to further such efforts a standing advisory committee should be appointed, including representatives of the Governments of India, Egypt and the colonies and dependencies, the British Cotton Growing Association, the Imperial Institute and others who are interested in the growth of this very necessary commodity. This is one of the surest suggestions for the carrying into effect of the much-talked of development of cotton-growing in the British Empire, that we have heard for a long time, and it should have very far-reaching results. Too little attention has unfortunately been paid in days gone by to this important side of the textile industry. One has marvelled that, having in view the vast lands under British rule, steps have not been taken long ere this towards establishing on a firm basis the business of cotton-growing. Too much have we been dependent upon supplies from foreign countries and too often have we had to face shortages resulting in the stopping of our manufactures. If the question had been tackled before, when, it must be borne in mind there was very incentive to do so, we should have had supplies and to spare. Excellent work has been done in India in this direction, and there is no earthly reason why the efforts of other countries should not be attended by the same success.

But one of the best suggestions made by this committee is that anti-dumping legislation should be enacted in England upon the lines of that of the United States, and that for a period of not less than a year after the conclusion of peace the import and export of textiles and the raw and partly manufactured textiles between the British Empire and enemy States should be prohibited except under licence. This surely is a step in the right direction and one which will go far towards relieving the burden under which we have too frequently groaned. A further suggestion made by the Committee is that in those markets in which extended credit is an established practice, means must be found, either by our existing banks or otherwise, to provide facilities to British exporters and merchants at least equal to those afforded to German merchants. On this question of long credit we have heard much, and the evil of it, especially in the manner in which it was perpetrated by the Germans, is fully realised, but it is very consoling to find that active measures are contemplated which will combat it, for Germany will be the first to drop the system of extended credits when she finds that we also are in the position to play the same game.

Breaking with Tradition.

There was a most interesting item of news in yesterday's telegrams to the effect that President Woodrow Wilson is shortly to visit England, for, during the whole of America's history, there has never been an occasion when the President has gone so far afield as Europe during his term of office. Indeed, we believe there have only been two instances when a President of the United States has gone beyond the borders of his country—once when Mr. Cleveland, while on a fishing trip, went outside the three-mile territorial limit; and once when Mr. Roosevelt paid a visit to Panama. There is nothing in the American Constitution which prohibits the President from leaving the country while in office, but, throughout the long succession of Presidents, it has become almost a fetish not to do so. The intended visit of President Wilson to England is, therefore, something in the nature of breaking with tradition. That he will receive a magnificent welcome when he sets foot on English soil goes without saying. Since America's entry into the war, President Wilson has shown himself to be a great leader of a great people; a man in whom the qualities of true statesmanship are splendidly typified. His declarations of Allied aims have had the real ring of democracy about them, and he has stated the Entente ideals as few other men could have done. Add to this the wonderful achievements of the American nation under his inspiring leadership, and we can well predict that his visit to England will be marked by scenes of great enthusiasm, while it will at the same time strengthen the bonds between the two great English-speaking democracies.

Modern Methods Needed.

There was an observation in the British Consul's report on the trade of Canton for last year, which we published in our issue of yesterday, that deserves some emphasis. It was the statement that a notable feature of late has been the increasing activity, by means of correspondence and reading matter, of American manufacturers. British firms in Canton, we are told, are receiving many such communications saying that the writers had their names given them by the local American Consul. The writer of the report advocates the adoption of similar business methods. American business houses have brought advertising up to a fine art, and they have profited immensely therefrom. British traders have to move with the times if they are to hold their own after the war, and they cannot afford to stick to the old conservative processes which they have favoured in the past. We believe that there is a great future for British trade and commerce, but only if we move with the spirit of the times.

A Serious Offence.

The fact that yesterday at the Police Court Mr. J. R. Wood inflicted the stiff penalty of $500 on a woman who had been discovered in possession of arms and many rounds of ammunition, clearly indicates that His Worship regards the offence as a most serious one. Few people will disagree with him. Notwithstanding the fact that heavy fines have been imposed on Chinese who have been found to be surreptitiously keeping arms, it is only too true that there is still a large traffic in them. Something may be said for the returned emigrants from America, who have often spent the greater part of their lives there and who equip themselves with weapons to defend themselves when returning to their homes in China. No doubt in many cases they are not aware of the laws against their being in possession of these dangerous weapons. In this case, however there were none of those extenuating circumstances, the case being all the more serious in view of the fact that the revolver and cartridges were discovered in a house in which the Police were searching for stolen property. It is not difficult to conceive the possibility of such another tragic happening as the Gresson Street affair, which is still fresh in our minds, under such circumstances as these. In view of the seriousness of the offence one applauds the decision of the Magistrate.

DAY BY DAY.

IF THOU WOULDST KNOW AND LEARN ANYTHING TO PURPOSE, LOVE TO BE UNKNOWN AND ESTEEMED AS NOTHING.—Thomas a Kempis.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the 18th anniversary of the relief of Peking.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 5 5/16d.

For the Troops.

We desire to acknowledge with thanks a batch of periodicals for the troops from Mrs. Chandler.

Feast of Assumption.

Thursday, the 15th inst., being the Feast of Assumption, a Mass will be said at St. Joseph's Church at 9 a.m.

Charge Withdrawn.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning, on remand, before Mr. J. R. Wood, in connection with a stabbing case in Kowloon City. Inspector Davitt said that he was instructed by the D. S. P. to withdraw the charge, as there was not sufficient evidence. His Worship accordingly discharged the defendant.

The Colony's Health.

During the week ended the 10th instant, there were notified six cases of plague (all fatal), six of enteric (three fatal), five of spotted fever (all fatal), and one fatal occurrence of diphtheria. All were Chinese sufferers save two Japanese cases of enteric. For the forty-eight hours ended yesterday, there were notified two cases of spotted fever (one fatal), one fatal case of puerperal fever and one non-fatal case of plague, all being Chinese.

Attempted Suicide.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy this morning, with attempting to commit suicide last night by jumping into the harbour at Han Tak Wharf. Sergt. Blackman said that defendant was in the employ of a certain Chinese commander who was living in a Chinese boarding-house. He immediately got in touch with his employer, who said he was "a little bit off his head." A Chinese gave evidence of rescuing defendant, and Mr. Wood in recognition of his services, told Sergt. Blackman to give witness $10 from the poor-box. Defendant said that he lost money in gambling and was in debt, so he tried to commit suicide. His Worship remanded the case till Friday at 10 a.m.

The Currency Puzzle.

Three Chinese were charged at the Magistracy this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood; with unlawfully attempting to export silver dollars. Sergt. Blackman prosecuted and said defendants were employed on board a Government requisitioned ship, when they were caught on a sampan having the money in their pockets. Defendants, pleaded guilty, but said that they just arrived from Singapore, and they were ignorant of the regulations. They had received their wages in Singapore currency so they exchanged for silver dollars, with the intention of taking the money to their relations, in the country. His Worship fined them $20 each, and ordered them to re-change the dollars into $1 notes.

No Building Permit.

Two Chinese, one the owner of a house, and the other a contractor, were charged at the Police Court this morning with having erected a storey in a house without having approved plans submitted to the P.W.D., and without having the necessary permit. Mr. Edwards, of the P.W.D., prosecuted, and Mr. Leo d'Almada appeared for the defence. Mr. d' Almada said that technically his clients were guilty but they were ignorant of the law, and as soon as they were aware of it they had the storey pulled down. Mr. Wright had written a letter to defendants who immediately wrote him back, but in reply to their (defendants') letter they received a summons. Mr. Edwards said that Mr. Wright had asked him to take charge of the case, and he had examined the house, and it was his opinion that the story was not very secure as the walls were not very strong. His Worship adjourned the case till Aug. 27th and fixed bail at $100 for the contractor.

FULL COURT.

A Question of Right to Proceed with an Action.

A Full Court was held at the Supreme Court this morning, composed of Sir Havilland de Sausmarez (President) and Mr. Justice Gompertz, when an appeal was made against a decision given by the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies) in April last. The action is between the Kin Tye Loong firm, merchants, of 27, Bonham Strand, West, appellants, and the Wing Hang Hong firm, and others, rice merchants, of 5 Bonham Strand West, respondents.

Mr. Eldon Potter and Mr. F. O. Jenkin, C. B. E., (instructed by Mr. Crew of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings) appeared for the appellants and the Hon. Mr. E. E. Sharp, K. C., B. E., and Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O. B. E., (instructed by Mr. Grist of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for the respondents.

The Chief Justice had held in his judgment that the plaintiff firm—the appellants—having accepted a dividend in the Bankruptcy of the defendant firm had thereby elected not to proceed with an action in Original Jurisdiction claiming damages against the defendants for fraud in connection with the sale of a large quantity of rice. A sale of rice was made by the plaintiffs to the defendants, but after the transaction the plaintiffs alleged that they had discovered that the defendants were guilty of fraud and they therefore claimed the return of the rice, or its value, over $16 000. When the defendants were made bankrupts a dividend on 26 per cent was paid out, and because the plaintiffs had accepted $4,000 under this, the defendants alleged that the plaintiffs had thereby elected not to proceed with their action for damages. The plaintiffs claimed that they were still free to proceed, and when the case came before the Chief Justice he held in favour of the defendants. The plaintiffs are now appealing against that decision.

Mr. Eldon Potter made a long opening statement, in which he stated that a writ was issued by the plaintiffs against the defendants on May 10, 1913, for $16,000 odd, being the price of the 700 bags of rice sold and delivered. On May 23 of the same year, they filed a petition in bankruptcy against the defendant firm, although that really had nothing to do with the action. On May 30, the plaintiffs discovered that the rice had been obtained by fraud and a summons was accordingly taken out against the firm, and its sub-purchasers, for leave to amend the writ, asking for the return of the goods. On June 26, a receiving order was made against the defendant firm and on July 16 a statement of claim was filed, which was based entirely on fraud. The plaintiffs alleged that they were entitled to recover the rice back, and, to do that, they sought to prove that the original contracts were fraudulent and that the sub purchasers were aware of the fraud. On August 30, the defendant firm was adjudicated bankrupt and Mr. J. H. Seth and two Chinese gentlemen were appointed Trustees. The Chinese gentlemen guaranteed the payment of a 26% dividend within a month. Mr. Crew, the solicitor for the plaintiffs, then had to consider his position and he came to the conclusion that if the goods were obtained by fraud he was entitled to recover the whole of the amount or the return of the rice, but if the contracts were found to be genuine he would be entitled to go into the bankruptcy and get the 26 per cent. dividend. Mr. Crew took steps to safeguard the plaintiffs' rights. The whole point was whether, in what Mr. Crew did, there was an election not to proceed with the action. Mr. Crew had discussions with Mr. Seth, as a result of which Mr. Seth agreed that the plaintiffs should file proof and receive the dividend without prejudice to their right to go on with the action. On September 20, a summons was taken out by Mr. Crew adding the Trustees to the action by fraud. All that was done before any proof was filed. On September 30, the Trustees applied to the Court in Bankruptcy for an extension of time in which to pay the dividend, and on October 4 the Trustees filed a Declaration in Bankruptcy which clearly showed that that they fully apprehended Mr. Crew's position and that they were taking certain steps to fight the action of fraud. It was clear from that declaration that they contemplated the action being fought. On October 27, the plaintiffs filed their proof in Bankruptcy, and that proof specifically mentioned that action. On November 6, a further extension of fourteen days was asked for in an affidavit, and on November 19 the dividend was received. Eventually the rice in question was sold and the money paid into the International Bank, jointly by Mr. Seth and Mr. Crew. The appellants' case was that they had never elected not to proceed with the action.

Mr. Potter proceeded to detail points in the case and to argue on them.

This afternoon Mr. Potter continued to cite cases and adduce points from them in his favour.

The hearing was adjourned until to-morrow morning.

MANNERS AND MORALS.

A Scandal of Chinese "Justice."

The Chihli correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News*, writes as follows:—

In the flood refugees' camp at Mili was a woman who lived in terror of being sold by her husband as soon as the camp was broken up. She repeatedly implored some of the camp officials to find some means of rescuing her; if she had to be sold, perhaps they could find some decent man to take her, and so save her from being sold to one of her husband's villainous associates. Two of the assistants in the camp bethought themselves of a man in Taipu who wanted a wife; so after consultation they approached the husband, who was often waiting about outside the camp; they said that they understood that owing to his poverty he was unable to keep his wife, and asked if he would be willing to hand her over to a friend of theirs, on payment of $10. He readily assented, accepted the money, departed in peace to her new home.

Shortly after, the former husband bethought himself of a fresh device, and brought a charge against his successor (named Lao Hsing) of having robbed him of his wife and broken up his home. The yamen people played up to his tune, and Lao Hsing was arrested and imprisoned, and chained by the neck to a heavy block of wood. By payment of "500 cash" he got released from this fetter; it sounds a paltry sum, but one has to understand that a decimal system has long been adopted in yamen circles, and in their peculiar parlance 500 means 5,000 (nearly $2). When the accused was brought up for trial, the prosecutor gave his case away; for though he denied having received $10, he acknowledged that he had been paid $2, and thus admitted that the transaction had his consent. The magistrate thereupon told the accused to bring his two middlemen to the next session of the court, as witnesses to the payment of the money.

But at the next session the situation changed; for the yamen subordinates denounced them as a set of villains, and one of them in particular as a man against whom they had a charge of robbery of some years back. This man, Lao Chiu, was thereupon arrested; the other two men had to find securities, but were then allowed to go, and the woman was allowed to remain in her new home.

So, as is usual in yamen practice, one prisoner is succeeded by another. This man was chained by the wrists in that particular way which makes it it almost impossible for the victim to get food to his mouth. After a week or more I was informed by his relations that they could get neither food nor money through to him, though they had seen him. The only thing I could think of was to send $1 with a letter to the magistrate, requesting him to see that it was used for feeding the prisoner, who I understood was unable to get food. I have had no answer, and I know no more.

The scene of these events is Shenchaibsien, Chihli.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

A young officer who had been "out" and returned wounded was telling me the other day (says a correspondent to a Home paper) that one of the impressions which he had brought back with him was that courage was a very over-rated virtue. It was so common. I see that there must be a certain truth in that, of course, but to the onlooker safe at home it is difficult to accept it. It seems impossible, at any rate, to believe that such courage as is recorded in the latest list of V.C.s is in any sense "common," or ever can be. Lieut.-Colonel Forbes-Robertson, who saved the line by the continued most reckless exposure of his life, after his horse had been thrice wounded, and he had been five times thrown; Captain Pryce, who, with 40 men, held back a German battalion for ten hours, and was last seen engaged in a hand-to-hand struggle with overwhelming numbers; and Private Jack Counter, who offered to carry a message after seeing five successive volunteers for the same grim task shot down—these must be exceptional men. Yet the same heroic spirit is found wherever the occasion is there to call it forth, and is expressed in deeds that lend eloquence to the baldest official phrasing.

• • • •

With the new inclination to regard the riveter's hammer as the war-time sceptre, it may be worth recalling that the pneumatic riveter, by which all the records are made, narrowly escaped total condemnation on its first serious trial. Two huge liners, sister ships, were built in Philadelphia with the new tool, and all the world wondered till it was found that the rivet heads were dropping from them like scales from a fresh herring. They were re-riveted by hand in an English dock. After due inquiry it was found that the pneumatic machine had done its work only too well, drawing up the rivets so closely and so rapidly that there was nothing left for the contraction on cooling, and the heads cracked round.

• • •

Even in a fashionable New York State club, life may be led well. The test came to the most sensitive part of the organism. A military depot had been established in the city, and the club threw its spacious rooms open to the men in khaki. But these were forbidden by D.O.R.A. to share in the millionaires' cocktails and highballs, and grief and shame fell upon the clubmen. They finally decided that inasmuch as their guests could not make merry over the wine cup, neither should they. This a correspondent describes as total abstinence by courtesy.

• • • •

George H. has no great reputation as a wit, but he once made a distinct score. Sir Hugh Smithson, the ancestor of the late Duke of Northumberland, had assumed the name of Percy, and asked the King for the Order of the Garter. "I am the first Percy who has been refused it," he pleaded. "You are the first Smithson who has asked for it," was the King's retort. However, he got it eventually.

• • •

The Kaiser's latest public utterance—"We must cease to talk French. Let us rather talk Low German"—is just one of those occasional dicta which make an Englishman think he really must be mad. But it is quite in the regular Prussian tradition. Bismarck took just the same line. He insisted on talking nothing but German to some unfortunate French statesman—Thiers, I think—to whom he was giving audience. "But, your Excellency, I know no German," observed his victim, plaintively. "Sie mussen es lernen," retorted the great man, grimly.

A Great Throw.

"Hen" Jordon, the Cavalrymen's great catcher, hurled a baseball 362 feet, eight inches, recently at Shanghai and earned $25 for the Red Cross and the same for himself. Before he leaves Shanghai he will try to beat the world's records for throwing both the baseball and the cricket ball.

DIFFICULTIES OF GETTING TO THE FRONT.

If You have Equipment to Buy.

A Ceylon man who recently joined the I.A.R.O. writes on the subject of buying equipment:—

All I wanted was a couple of ground sheets and a water bottle for use in "Mespot." Considering that the city at the present moment contains about 100,000 civilians and 30,000 troops, it seemed not unreasonable to suppose that the purchase of these things would not absorb a very large proportion of a man's working day.

So I set out early one afternoon and went to the largest military tailors and outfitters in the city. They had no ground sheets at all, and the only water bottle in stock was one made of aluminium, at Rs 21 80 I said I wasn't thinking of taking gold and silver and other precious metals on service, and I left. Visits to other outfitters were equally fruitless; there was, indeed, a water bottle in one shop, priced at Rs 11 80, but it was so impossible that I wouldn't look at it.

At dinner that night, I told the old Colonel, who dines at the same table in the hotel, of all my troubles. He recommended me to try the Army Clothing Store, recently opened, "somewhere near the station." So next morning I set out in a tonga, for station. No store was visible: neither was the Station Master, nor the assistant Station Master. No one seemed to know anything about the store. At last, some good angel directed me to a Railway Transport Office, and there I received road directions. A drive of a few minutes brought me to the store—only to find that neither ground sheets nor water bottles were stocked there. I was told, however, that if I would go to the arsenal, which was "three to five miles away," I should be sure to get what I wanted. I didn't like the idea of driving ten miles or so over dusty glaring roads, but there was no alternative. So after an interminable hot drive, we reached the arsenal. I sprang down (more or less), and the guard jumped to the "slope," and slapped his butt. I went into the office and said "I want two ground sheets and a water bottle please."

The man in charge said: "Have you got your indents?"

I hadn't an idea what indents were, but didn't think I carried any about with me, and told him so.

"Then you'll have to fetch some from that building over there." I went to "that building over there," and asked for indents for "two ground sheets and a water-bottle." I was given six formidable sheets of paper—three for the sheets, and three for the bottle. I went back and flourished these in the face of the Man in Charge of the Gate.

"But," he said, "you haven't filled them up."

"No," I said, "but I jolly well will do."

"Oh! but you can't; you will have to go back, and get them filled up in the place where you got them from." So back I went, and climbed a second time the giddy outside spiral stairway that leads to the upper storey. I found the clerk in charge of the indents dept, and said I wanted to fill up the beastly forms.

"But these are not endorsed by your O. C.', It was too true. "And what Division are you attached to?" I hadn't the remotest notion, and said I didn't think I was attached to any Division.

"Then you can't get the things."

That was a knock-out. I told him that I had been warned for active service in Mespot, within a quarter-of-an-hour of reporting for duty; that I was told to get all my equipment and be in readiness to leave at once; that I didn't know the first thing about anything; and finally, that I trusted to his clemency and the goodness of his heart to forgive me all my delinquencies and I prayed him for any sake to push the blessed thing through. So he gave way, and after filling up all six forms, threw them over to a native writer, and shouted the word "Number." In due course, I was put in charge of a microscopic "chakra," and told that he would see me through.

We went back to the Gate, and this time I avoided the guard, who was getting almost as bored with slapping his butt as I was with acknowledging his salutes. I thought my troubles were now over, and that all I had to do was to go and fetch the things, and return home. But that isn't the way things are done in the army. After walking some distance in the arsenal, in terrific heat—it was one o'clock by this time—we found the shed where the ground sheets were stored. The Man in Charge said I had come to the right place, but that I should have to wait till half past one! I began my tale of woe again, and rather than listen to it he sent for the sheets. After signing various documents, and receiving a chit authorising me to remove the things from the arsenal, I set off again for the water-bottle shed. Half dead with heat, hunger, and vexation we found the door—barred! Fortunately, there were two men inside, who were most kind, and showed me some of the wonders of their stores. After getting a water bottle from one place, a cover from another, a strap from another, and a piece of webbing from a fourth, the water bottle was "assembled." After that, there remained only the signing of various documents and the receiving of the chit authorising me to remove "one water bottle complete," from the arsenal. I felt quite sure that now I was really free to go, being possessed of my goods, and armed with authority to remove them.

I was wrong. There was still another building to go to. There a description of the goods was written down in duplicate, and a copy was given to a small boy. I wanted to know if I could not go, as I was just about fed up. This form has to go to the the Major to be signed by him. But it will take only about ten minutes, and then you'll be free to go!"

Finally, at 1.40 p.m. I got out into the open air again,——a free man? I had still four miles or so of blazing hot roads to drive over before reaching my hotel. Eventually I did get back, only to find that I had missed my tiffin. Very hot, very tired, very hungry, and very fed up generally, I drove on to the dentist, whom I had kept waiting nearly an hour. He told me he had turned down five patients because of me, and I replied (somewhat testily) that I had come hungry because of him! He had his revenge in the very long halt hour that followed.

I have quite decided that if ever again I want ground-sheets or waterbottles or anything of that sort I shall either steal them or go without.

W.

DECLINE OF GERMAN MORALS.

Discipline and Religious Feeling.

Amsterdam, June 21.—The German quarterly *Church Review* the first section of which is published by the Protestant *Kreuzzeitung*, of Berlin, seems likely to make unpleasant reading for Emperor William, in view of his frequent utterances in praise of the piety and high morality of the German people.

The *Review* declares that the task of the church has become immeasurably harder "because of the utter lack of discipline and religious feeling among the people. Our youth, with their easily gotten money in their pockets, swollen with sinful pride," it continues, "are entirely contemptuous of restraint and continence. Confusion reigns in numberless of the administrative Government departments as to what is right and wrong. The highest law seems to be profiteering and amusement."

Lamenting the laxity of present-day German morals, the *Review* incidentally but gravely condemns the proposal emanating from Cologne, to legalise bigamy, which proposition the document takes seriously. This attitude is interesting because it is recalled that the proposal at the time it was made was represented by eminent Germans as a mere freak, unworthy of serious notice.

The *Review* expresses fear of irreparable damage to the existing Evangelical State Church unless it succeeds in overcoming the indifference of the people to religion.

THE SITUATION IN GERMANY.

Statement by a French Soldier.

The following article, translated from *La Suisse*, a journal published in Geneva, will be found of much interest:—

A French soldier who escaped recently, at the cost of a thousand difficulties, from the camp at Mannheim, gave us before he left for Paris, some suggestive particulars regarding the true situation in Germany.

Nobody is capable of describing the misery which exists over there. One can now hardly ever find anything to eat. And the little there is left is sold at unimaginable prices. A litre of "Weinersatz"—a chemical mixture which makes one thirsty and gnaws the stomach—cost fcs 8 50. Beer is only obtainable with ration cards, and these must be presented at the beer shops at fixed hours. The sausage shops can only open once a week. This is often enough, because the ration for meat is fixed at 100 grammes—i.e. 3½ ozs—per week for each person. Only children under five years of age have the right to drink milk, and then only to the extent of a pint daily for each child, and consequently the child mortality rate is 65 per cent. A great number of old people also die. In short, everybody suffers terribly from hunger. If the necessaries of life are scare luxuries are not very abundant either. Cigarettes are made of any kind of leaves and cost 1½d. each. The most awful cigars command 7d. each. But let us return to the food question. Could you believe that it has been possible for some time past to sell in the grocery shops of Mannheim grass forage as vegetables, and even that costs 3d. the pound. Potatoes are at present very scarce and the allowance is one pound per week per person. Weakened by these restrictions the population, generally speaking has become very debilitated. One never meets a person who does not look pale and feeble. The French prisoners,—who are in fact better off as they receive parcels of provisions from their homes—are often in great requisition. An actor of the Mannheim Theatre offered 250 marks for a piece of soap which belonged to one of my comrades.

"I repeat it—and it is not a fairy tale—the Germans are living through an awful period at present, such as no other people has ever gone through. Even trade itself is suffering from the want of raw materials. They are actually piercing a tunnel in the Grand Duchy of Baden by means of machines connected by driving bands made of cloth because leather is not procurable. The scarcity of that article is such that the so-called stylish people of Mannheim—or those who would like to be thought so—wear sandals made of wood, coarse cloth, and straps of webbing.

"These numerous privations have shaken the moral standard of the civilian population to such an extent that they no longer believe in a hypothetical German victory. The people have also lost all interest in the Alsace-Lorraine question, now only thinking of one thing, and that is to be free from the Prussian yoke. And they hold one man responsible for this world-wide conflict—the Crown Prince. William II. himself is considered a secondary person, as they represent that he has only been the toy of his bellicose offspring.

"Our informant also told us that the recent raids by the Allied aviators had caused a panic in Mannheim and nothing now remains of the aniline factory of Ludwigshafen."

TRAMWAY RETURNS.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending 10th August, 1918:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate Receipts for 32 weeks.
This Year: ...	$13,066	434,685
Last Year: ...	14,006	429,271
Increase: ...	——	5,414
Decrease: ...	940	——

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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BOXING IN U. S. ARMY.

A Million and a Half of Men to Be Taught the Sport.

Washington, D. C., June 22.—Official army boxing rules to govern boxing contests among the million and a half men in training were issued to-day by the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities. The new code differs radically from the codes commonly in use for the last ten or fifteen years and resembles more particularly the Marquis of Queensberry rules which laid stress on fast, clever fighting. Greater credit is given to the boxer who is aggressive in spite of punishment than to the one who covers up or clinches.

"A million and a half men of the new army are being taught to box," says Dr. Joseph E. Raycroft head of the Athletic Division of the Commission, in a statement accompanying the new rules, "because it develops in them those qualities of alertness and pugnacity which make them better bayonet fighters. Success in bayonet fighting depends upon aggressive determination and attack even more than upon technical skill. Boxing develops this aggressiveness in offence. A fierce-attacking forward action bayonet charge means a 98 per cent. quota of fighting men returned to safety. That is one important reason why the new boxing rules set a high premium upon offensive rather than on defensive fighting."

All back-stepping, covering up, and purely defensive work are discouraged under the army boxing rules, and each contestant is made subject to a penalty for such work. This latter recommendation is a direct departure from the accepted standard of ring strategy which puts a premium on purely defensive tactics. Under the new rules a total of six blows constitutes the ground plan of the boxing programme. The maintenance of such a series of blows must be taken into consideration in the final judgment of points. "The value of attack cannot be over-estimated, and should be considered a prime factor in the allotting of points," it is stipulated. The new rules, which were formulated upon consultation with the Commission boxing instructors in the various camps, lay particular emphasis upon those points which are valuable in the furthermost training of the men who are going to be bayonet fighters.

Under the army rules the referee is shorn of much power. Many of his active functions have been delegated to two judges, each of whom is assisted by a clerk. Fouls are clearly defined and are within the jurisdiction of the referee, who may disqualify immediately any contestant for attempted unsportsmanlike tactics. Downs are limited to the standard of 10 seconds. To gain fast action the time-limit per round has been made 2 minutes instead of 3 minutes for novice bouts. Four rounds will be boxed except in the case of divisional championship contests, which may run six rounds.

Typhoon Warnings.

The following telegram was received from the Manila Observatory at 4.35 p.m. yesterday:—Typhoon in about 121 degrees Long. E. and 20 degrees Lat. N., moving W.N.W.

Increase your Out-put By Advertising in THE DOLLAR DIRECTORY.

PAPER CURRENCY AT HOME.

An Explanation of War-time Issues.

"Why," asks the London *Bankers' Magazine* "have the war-time 'currency notes' in circulation risen to £240,000,000, of which more than £80,000,000 has been added in the past twelve months? First, because of the issue of notes to replace the estimated £150,000,000 gold coin in circulation when the war began, the banks paying out the new notes over the counter to depositors, and then delivering such gold as was received to the custody of the Bank of England. In April of last year the estimated amount of gold in circulation had been almost exactly covered by the total of currency notes outstanding."

But what, then, explains the issue of more than £80,000,000 notes since that date? The reply is as follows:

"As banks must be supplied with sufficient currency for the needs of their customers, and incidentally for the requirements of trade, the Treasury issues currency notes for the purpose, as and when required, up to half the issued capital of the banks. As long, therefore, as exceptional profits are made, and workers obtain more pay than they can spend conveniently, and neglect to invest it as they should, the total of Treasury currency notes will continue to reach still higher figures. To sum up, the prosperity of the working classes, the rise in the price of commodities, and larger cash reserves in the banks readily account for the steady demand for additional currency. This, in the absence of gold, can only be met by the issue of fresh currency notes, which, after all, do not exceed in amount the gold that would be required for the internal requirements of trade and banking were supplies of this metal available for the purpose, instead of being required for the more pressing purpose of financing the foreign trade of the country."

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Price per doz.	Quarts.	$12.00
do.	,, Pts.	6.00
do.	Bottle Qt.	1.10
do.	do. Pts.	.60

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P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office, Hongkong, 1st April, 1917. P. L. Knight, Acting Superintendent.

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	*Iyo Maru T. 12,330	WED., 4th Sept., at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	†Tango Maru T. 13,500	SATUR., 17th Aug. at 11 a.m.
	*Nikko Maru T. 9,600	SAT., 14th Sept., at 11 a.m.
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For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	13th Aug. at 4 p.m.
NEWCHWANG	Paoting	14th Aug. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Suiyang	17th Aug. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Kaifong	18th Aug. at d'light.
TIENTSIN	Hulchow	21st Aug. at 3 p.m.

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Hongkong Aug. 12, 1918.

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Yseldyk	Java	in port	13th Aug.	Nagasaki
Tjilatjap	Kobe	19th Aug.	23rd Aug.	Java
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SHANGHAI via Swatow	Taisang	Wed., 14th Aug. at d'light.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri., 16th Aug. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 23rd Aug. at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	Chipshing	Tues., 20th Aug. at d'light.

CALCUTTA LINE:—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "KWAISANG" and "VITIM" calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

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SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtsze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtsze Ports.

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TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

American Shipping Control.

According to a dispatch received by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Congress has passed a Bill authorising the President to fix freight-rates on various American routes and the terms of charter-parties whereby any American or foreign vessels are to be chartered from Americans.

U.S. Shipbuilding Records.

Washington, August 1.—The Shipping Board announces that the 12,000 ton fabricated steel ship Invincible will be ready for launching 24 days after the laying of the keel. Two days work has been lost on the vessel. 40,000 rivets have been driven and more than 137 tons of steel placed every day in the construction of this vessel. The Board also announces that contracts have been let for 29 steel steam-ships, each of 8,800 tons, to be built in Pacific Coast yards, and also for ten tugs.—American Wireless.

Stability of Vessels.

The number of accidents which have happened on the China coast and elsewhere says "Shipping and Engineering," call attention to the great need of the stability of their ships being thoroughly understood by those responsible for their safety at sea. While rule of thumb methods are adopted to decide the stability of ships many disadvantages will result, and sometimes with serious consequences. Numerous examples can be given showing how even an experienced captain may be deceived in regard to the condition of his vessel. Many of these come to light, but a far greater number probably go unrecorded. In one instance a ship was thought to be tender when loading, and water ballast was put in at the expense of cargo. At sea the vessel was found to be quite stiff, and the extra water ballast that had been taken in was pumped overboard, the ship still being amply stable. In another case a ship was behaving badly at sea, and more ballast was taken in, with the intention of rectifying the defect. This proceeding in itself was dangerous, but fortunately nothing serious happened. Actually, however, the ship became worse, and later it was found that her initial bad behaviour was due to the fact that she was already too stiff. Recently the Dutch seagoing motor boat Zeearend was taking in general cargo at Rotterdam, and when the deck load was almost complete the vessel capsized. The capsizing of the Eastland, at her pier in New York, is probably still fresh in memory, and illustrates a remarkable case of incompetency and ignorance on the part of those responsible for the safety of the ship. It was common knowledge that the vessel was tender, and that water ballast had to be used to render her safe for the carriage of passengers. In spite of this, the ballast was omitted, and the vessel capsized with the loss of over 1000 lives. Such happenings as these, and many more like them would be next to impossible if some systematic efforts were made to provide those reponsible with reliable information whe e with they could assess the stability of their vessels. It can not be said by any means that all mercantile captains are not capable of appreciating the points involved, for in some cases—especially among the larger lines of passenger steamships—the captains are given information and know how to use it, and the results of their experiences are placed on record for use in future designs. Quite apart from the disadvantages that arise from the lack of knowledge of the stability of a vessel, there are many advantages accruing from possession of all the facts. In the first place, no superfluous ballast need be carried about, giving a direct saving in coal consumption. At other times, with a ship nearly loaded down to her Plimsoll marks, it becomes necessary to decide whether ballast should be taken in to ensure sufficient stability, or if the remaining weight may be used to additional cargo. As often as not—from ignorance of the true position—the ballast is taken, although a little investigation might show the vessel to be amply safe. In entering shallow water it is not uncommon for the captain to trim his vessel on to a level keel to avoid excessive draught aft. In such cases definite knowledge of the minimum water ballast required from stability considerations would considerably assist him. Again, in making a journey from one port to another it would often be useful to the captain if he knew exactly how much water ballast should be added to compensate for the consumption of coal, fresh water etc. as the ship proceeded on her voyage.

NOTICES.

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Having retired from the FOREIGN BUSINESS, which has been taken over by the AMERICAN EXPRESS Co. under the terms of the new merger of Express Companies in the United States, all communications for WELLS FARGO & Co.—including travellers cheques—should be presented to the AMERICAN EXPRESS Co.

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
s.s. "ECUADOR,"

From SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI & MANILA.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees or Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Thursday, August, 15th, 1918 at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after the 17th August, 1918, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
J. ORAM SHEPPARD,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, August 10th, 1918.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension, Australasia & China Telegraph Co.
Brester, from Cincinnati,
Diethelm, from Bangkok,
J. K. GIBSON,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, August 8, 1918.

HONGKONG STORM SIGNAL CODE. (LOCAL).

Introduced on 1st JULY, 1917.

DAY SIGNALS.

SIGNAL.	SYMBOL.	MEANING.
1.	▲ (RED)	A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.
2.	▲	Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.)
3.	▼	" " South (S.E. to S.W.)
4.	■	" " East (N.E. to S.E.)
5.	●	" " West (N.W. to S.W.)
6.	⧗	Gale expected to increase.
7.	✚	Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction.)

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal. When it is hoisted after a black signal has been displayed it will mean that, on account of a change in the track of the typhoon, or for some other reason, a gale is no longer expected from the direction indicated by the last signal, and that another black signal may possibly be hoisted later.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by three explosive bombs, fired at intervals of 10 seconds at the Water Police Station and repeated at the Harbour Office.

The signals will be lowered when it is considered that all danger is over.

The Day Signals will be displayed at the masthead of the storm signal mast on Blackhead Hill, the Harbour Office, H.M.S. *Tamar*, Green Island signal mast, the flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon, the flagstaff on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Lai-chi-kok, and the flagstaff near the Field Officer's Quarters at Lyemun.

NIGHT SIGNALS. (Lamps.)

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
WHITE	WHITE	GREEN	GREEN	WHITE	GREEN	RED
WHITE	GREEN	WHITE	GREEN	WHITE	GREEN	GREEN
WHITE	GREEN	WHITE	WHITE	GREEN	GREEN	RED

The Night Signals will be displayed, at sunset, on the tower of the Railway Station, on H.M.S. *Tamar*, and on the Harbour Office flagstaff. They will have the same signification as the day signals.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by explosive bombs as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published at night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

When local signals are displayed in the Harbour a CONE will be exhibited at the following stations:—

GAP ROCK, WAGLAN, STANLEY, ABERDEEN, SAU KI WAN, SAI KUNG, SHA TAU KOK, TAI PO

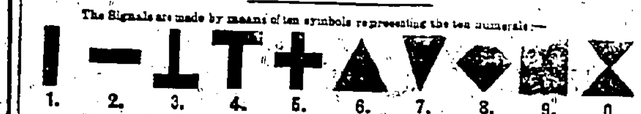
to notify the fact to native craft and passing ocean vessels.

Further details can always be given to ocean vessels, on demand, by signal from lighthouses.

HONGKONG STORM SIGNAL CODE. (NON-LOCAL).

Introduced on 1st JULY, 1917.

The Signals are made by means of ten symbols representing the ten numerals:—



1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 0.

They are displayed at the yard arms of the Storm Signal mast on Blackhead Hill, and remain until an order to change or lower is received from the Observatory.

The following information is given:—

Typhoon and Continental Depression Signals: (a) Position of centre; by 4 symbols at one yard arm. (b) Direction of motion and velocity of centre, and the time; by 3 symbols at the other yard arm (Tables 1, 2 and 3).

Gale Signals: (c) The region threatened, the direction from which the gale is expected, and the time; by 3 symbols at one yard arm (Tables 3 and 4).

EXPLANATION OF THE SIGNALS.

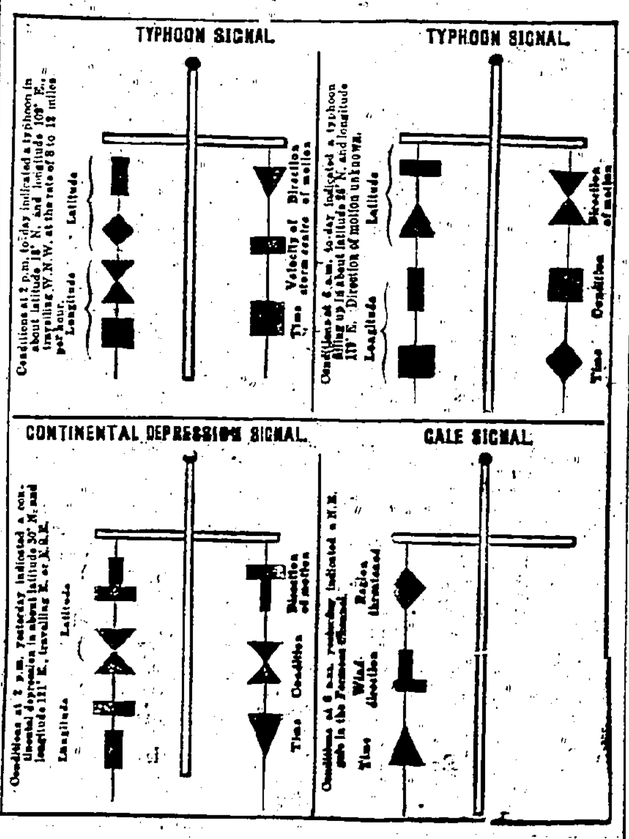
The two upper signals of group (a) indicate the latitude, and the two lower symbols the longitude of the centre of the Typhoon or Depression in degrees, as nearly as can be ascertained from the information available. On the tens and units of the longitude are given; thus, 09 indicates 109 E.

The upper symbol of group (b) indicates the direction in which the Typhoon or Depression is travelling. (Table 1.)

The middle symbol of group (b) indicates the velocity at which the centre of the Typhoon is travelling. Alternatively it may indicate certain conditions, or a Continental Depression. In such cases no velocity is given.

The lowest symbol of group (b) indicates the time at which the centre was in the position signalled.

The upper symbol of group (c) indicates the region threatened; the middle symbol the direction from which the gale is expected, and the lowest symbol the time at which gale conditions were first indicated.



CAUTION.—Under the most favourable circumstances the position signal indicates only the degree of latitude and longitude nearest to the estimated position of the centre. When the centre is far from any reporting station, or when telegraphic reports are lacking, the position signalled may be as much as 2° in error, both in latitude and longitude, and the velocity and direction of motion will then be in error by corresponding amounts.

It should be particularly noted that the velocity signalled is the mean for the previous 12 or 24 hours.

Table No. 1.—Direction Signals.

UPPER SYMBOL OF HOIST.

These indicate the direction in which a typhoon or depression is travelling, or the direction from which a monsoon gale is expected.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	0.
N.	N.N.E.	N.E.	E. or S.S.E.	W.S.W.	W.	W.N.W.	N.W.	N.N.W.	Unknown

Table No. 2.—Velocity and Condition Signals.

MIDDLE SYMBOL OF HOIST.

VELOCITY.							CONDITION.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	0.
m.p.h. 1-5	m.p.h. 6-10	m.p.h. 11-20	m.p.h. 21-30	above 30 m.p.h.	Nearly Stationary	Velocity Unknown	Forming	Filling up	Continental Depression.

Table No. 3.—Time Signals.

LOWEST SYMBOL OF HOIST.

6.	7.	8.	9.
8 a.m. Yesterday.	8 p.m. Yesterday.	8 a.m. To-day.	8 p.m. To-day.

Table No. 4.—Regions Threatened by Monsoon Gales.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	0.
North of Hainan.	East Coast of Hainan.	North of Gulf of Tonkin.	East of Hainan.	Gulf of Pechili and Yellow Sea.	Chinese Ports to Shantung Promontory.	Yangtsze Ports.	Japan to Nagasaki.	Japan to Yokohama.	Unknown

Warnings issued by the above code will be sent by the Gale Investigation Committee to Manila, Port Arthur, Dairen, Shanghai, Wusueh, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Mauritius, Durban, Cape Town, Fremantle, Batavia, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Hobart, Auckland, Wellington, Suva, Apia, Honolulu, Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Mazatlan, Manzanillo, Salina Cruz, Progreso, Vera Cruz, Tampico, Galveston, New Orleans, Key West, Jacksonville, Charleston, Hatteras, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Halifax, Bermuda, Kingston, Colon, Port Limon, Port au Prince, Havana, Nassau, Turks Island, Barbados, Trinidad, Georgetown, Paramaribo, Fort de France, Roseau, Basseterre, Antigua, Martinique, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, Anguilla, St. Thomas, Tortola, St. Croix, St. John, Porto Rico, Azores, Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, Basra, Colombo, Penang, Singapore

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE ALLIED VICTORIES.

A Wonderful Drive.

London, Aug. 12.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters, writing on Saturday evening tells how General Debeney, attacking early in the morning from the south-west swept past Assainvillers Plateau and reached by noon Favourolles. An hour later he took Etelfay, completely surrounding Montdidier. It is described as a triumphal march by the oldest veterans. Meanwhile between Montdidier and the Oise the French made a bound forward of two or three miles. Officers state that never before had they pressed back the enemy at such a rate. Light tanks played a great part in the drive, saving a great number of casualties.

The territory captured is crammed with abandoned material, including guns and shells of all calibres. Twenty-one guns were captured at Neuville, including six big howitzers. Everyone participating on the battlefield is in the highest spirits, many of them despite 48 hours incessant fighting and advancing.

A French communique states: To-day we continued our advance between the Avre and the Oise, notwithstanding enemy resistance. South of the Avre we occupied Marquevillers, and Grivillers and reached the line of Armancourt and Thillsloy. We progressed two kilometres north of Roye-sur-Matz. Farther south we conquered and passed Le-Bassoe. Our advance between the Matz and the Oise was accentuated north of Chavincourt. We hold Machemont and Cambroune.

MARSHAL FOCH TO YOUNG OFFICERS.

The Principle of Strategy.

In the issue of the *Field* for the first week of June is published a series of articles by General Foch, written when he was Major Foch, to young officers of the French High College of War, with regard to the principles of strategy. His observations with regard to the defensive and the offensive are interesting at the present moment. He says:

"A purely defensive battle, even well conducted does not result in a victor and a vanquished. It is simply a game that must be begun over again. A defensive battle is a duel in which one of the combatants does nothing but parry. Nobody can believe that by doing that he can beat his enemy. On the contrary, despite the greatest skill, he will expose himself sooner or later to be struck; succumb sooner or later under one of the blows of even a weaker adversary .... Every defensive battle, therefore, must be terminated by an offensive action, a victorious counter-attack, or it will lead to no result. To maintain our positions is not synonymous with being victorious, and even prepares defeat, if we remain where we are and do not pass to the offensive. Hence the moral: Action must be the primordial law of war. Frederick said, 'To make war is to attack always.' Of all faults only one is infamous—inaction! . . . To break the will of the enemy—this is the first principle which study teaches us; to break it by an unexpected blow of supreme vigour is the first deduction from that principle. But it is not necessary to bring to bear on the whole enemy army this supreme blow. . . To overthrow the wing of an army, the centre, one important part of the whole, will be sufficient to get the decision. All this brings us, then to the application of a supreme blow at one point, the principle Napoleon formulated in saying that to be victorious it is necessary and sufficient 'to be the stronger against a given point at a given moment.'"

The General describes the feebleness of the parallel battle which does not lead to a break through. "Let us seek that place of weakness, or else let us bring our ram against a point of the enemy line, and we will arrive at the same result. That is the battle of manœuvre. The defence, overthrown at one point, capsizes everywhere. The barrier pierced, everything crumbles. . . . In the manœuvre battle the reserve (that is to say, the prepared bludgeon) is organised, kept back, carefully instructed to execute the single act of the battle from which results are expected, the decisive attack; the reserve is husbanded with the most extreme parsimony, so that the bludgeon may be strong enough, the blow as violent as possible. Let loose at the finish, without any lurking idea of saving them, with a well-thought-out plan for winning the battle at a point chosen and determined, the reserves are thrown in all together in an action surpassing in violence and energy all the other phases of the battle, an action with the proper characteristics of surprise of mass and speed. All our forces really participate, either by preparing it or by carrying it out, in this our supreme aim.....All the acts of the battle then lead up:

"1. To preparing this denouement (whether you call them fights of advance-guards, frontal battles, artillery combats, struggles of squadrons, or anything else, above everything they must not be studied and conducted by themselves, but only inasmuch as they prepare the decision);

"2. To executing the denouement;

"3. To exploiting it by the pursuit, in order that we may finish off the beaten enemy.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

MISFORTUNE OR GOD-SEND?

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Sir,—I notice one of your contemporaries in last evening's issue refers to the Hun debacle as a "misfortune." Would it not have been more in harmony with public opinion to call it a "God-send?"

Yours etc.
VERB SAP.

Hongkong, Aug. 13, 1918.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS

Orders issued to-day by Mr F. C. Jenkin, C.B.E., state:—

Belts.

All ranks will attend as under at H.Q. Office and draw belts.

Platoon and Section Section Commanders will attend in uniform. Uniform optional for other ranks.

Monday, August 19.—No. 2 Platoon 5.15—5.45 p.m.

Tuesday, August 20.—No. 3 Platoon 5.15—5.45 p.m. No. 4 Platoon 5.45—6.15 p.m.

Wednesday, August 21.—No. 5 Platoon 5.15—5.45 p.m. No. 6 Platoon 5.45—6.15 p.m.

Thursday, August 22.—No. 7 Platoon 5.15—5.45 p.m. No. 8 Platoon 5.45—6.15 p.m.

Friday, August 23.—No. 1 Platoon 5.15—5.45 p.m.

SIAM'S WAR SPIRIT.

In a Royal Proclamation issued on the anniversary of Siam's declaration of war against Germany and Austria-Hungary, H.M. the King of Siam says:—"Participation in the war on the side of the Great Allies will also tend to ensure and strengthen the independence of the Kingdom of Siam, inasmuch as those Allied Powers have already declared that their object in carrying on this war is to uphold the independence of small nations and to maintain good relations between all nations whether weak or strong, in order that each may be able to pursue its own path of progress and the weak nations be free from all oppression on the part of the strong. This declaration meets with the most ardent wishes of the Siamese nation."

THE CHINA SOCIETY.

A Lecture on High Tartary.

At a well-attended meeting of the China Society held recently at the School of Oriental Studies, Finsbury-circus, E.C., Mr. E. Denison Ross, C.I.E., Ph. D., gave an interesting lecture on "High Tartary" says the *London and China Express* of June 12. His Excellency the Chinese Minister presided. The lecturer, in the course of his address said:—

Although I am lecturing to the China Society, I should like to tell you what the sources of Chinese history are. The historical resources of that country are extraordinarily complete. Full records have been kept of the 24 dynasties. The history of a particular dynasty was collected, and when that dynasty came to an end the history was published. Each of these histories contain supplementary volumes dealing with outside countries, especially in the West. These supplements form the basis of our knowledge. In addition to these we have important books of travel, written by pilgrims, soldiers, or people on special missions. Again, you have a quantity of European travels, the most interesting, of course, being that of Marco Polo. This will suffice to show you some of the sources on which scholars have to draw. The country of which I have to speak to you today lies roughly between the Yellow Sea on the east, Siberia on the north, the Caspian and Persia on the west, and Afghanistan and Thibet and China on the south. Lake Baikal is a good point on which to fix your attention, for it is round the southern shores of this lake that many famous towns were built, and it is from this same neighbourhood that most of the early hordes descended in a southerly and south-westerly direction. To find a general name for all this country is indeed difficult. Nowadays it includes Mongolia and Chinese and Russian Turkestan. Old writers speak of it as High Tartary; the Persian historians speak of it—at any rate, of the western portion—as Turan as distinguished from Iran. It was to keep out these hordes that in the third century B.C. an Emperor of the T'sin dynasty began to build the Great Wall of China. As it stands to-day, you can still, if you pass along the railway, see the wall running on the crest of the hills right away down to the sea. About 140 b.c. the Hsiung-Nu overcame a race which was established in the north of Kansu, called the Ta-Yueh-Chih. These people then fled westward, and their migration is the first great movement of the kind of which we have any record. An alliance was formed with the Chinese against the Hsiung-Nu. One hundred years later these Ta-Yueh-Chih made conquests in Northern India, where they became known as the Kushans (after the name of their most powerful tribe). For five centuries this race occupied the country between the Ganges and the Caspian Sea, and they are known to the ancient writers of the West as the Indo-Scythians. About 360 A.D. we first hear of the Juan-Juan, who made their capital near the city of Karakorum and shared the domination of Tartary with the Hsiung-Nu till 550, when they were defeated by the Tu-Chueh, who had for a long time been subordinate to them. In 565 the Tu-Kueh made an alliance with the Persians, and, falling on the Ephthalites, put an end to their empire, which the allies divided amongst themselves. In the seventh century the arms of Islam began to penetrate across the Oxus, bringing with them an entirely new religion and culture. This penetration was, however, more gradual than in other fields of Mohammedan conquest, and although the Mohammedans had a large following in certain parts of China, the Arab influence does not seem to have affected the inhabitants of Chinese Turkestan seriously up to the rise of the Moghuls in the thirteenth century. An important period to bear in mind is about 750 to 850 A.D. This represents the most noteworthy epochs of the T'ang in China, the Uighurs in Khojo, and the Western Turks in Karakorum. Referring to the familiar names Turk, Tartar and Mongol, the lecturer said that many years of study of this special subject had not put him in a position to explain the precise origin and exact application of these names. In 1206 the Mongols rose under Ghengis Khan. This famous man was the only outside conqueror who ever got to China. Neither Hannibal nor Alexander ever extended their away so far. In the fourteenth century you had the rise of Tamerlane, the greatest conqueror the world has ever known. He invaded India and Western Asia as far as Constantinople. About 1636 the Manchus came to power in China, and their rule lasted until the other day. This brief historical sketch will suffice to show you how the Turkish tribes and peoples were continually, from the earliest times, flowing westwards.

The Chairman moved a hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer, which was unanimously passed.

Mr. A. M. Townsend proposed a vote of thanks to his Excellency Mr. Sze for so kindly coming to preside on this interesting occasion. He said he would like to congratulate his Excellency on the fact that it had fallen to his lot to be the Minister in this country at a time when China took the important step of declaring itself an ally in this great struggle. In spite of Kipling's famous saying that East and West could never meet, this war had brought them together. He hoped the alliance between China and this country would lead to a better understanding between the two nations. The vote was duly passed.

His Excellency, in acknowledging the compliment, said he was glad that he had been selected by his Government to represent his country in this epoch-making time. The times, however, were very sad and he wished he had been privileged to be here in happier days. He would like to take this opportunity of thanking the members of the China Society for the generous contribution they gave to the Comforts Fund of the Chinese Labour Corps. This was the first occasion he had had of expressing in public the thanks of the corps for the things which had been sent them, and which would not have been possible without the handsome contributions of the members of the China Society.

The proceedings then terminated.

FOR THE RED CROSS.

Baseball Match at Happy Valley.

At 5 p.m. to-morrow (Wednesday) on the Hongkong Football Club Grounds, there will by played a baseball game between the sailors of the U. S. S. Pampanga and a team respresenting the 9th Cavalry U. S. Army, who are en route to Manila after having played a series of games with various club in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai, including the Meiji University team of Japan.

The Cavalrymen are winners of the Championship of the Army Baseball League for the past two years, and are undoubtedly one of the best negro aggregations playing this game.

The Cavalrymen players arrived on Sunday afternoon and are in the charge of Major Yensey and quartered at the Grand Hotel.

The entire proceeds of the game, for which a nominal charge will be made, will be devoted equally to the purposes of British and American Red Cross Societies. All expenses have been borne by Messrs. Anderson, Meyer and Co., Ltd., who also financed the games in Shanghai.

The Shanghai papers of the week of July 28th, devote considerable space to the games played at that port, indicating that the game to be played here will be full of interest and amusement to all spectators, whether they are familiar with the American national pastime or not. As an indication of the interest shown in Shanghai, Shanghai papers state that the attendance at the games numbered as much as 5,000 people, and it is to be hoped that Hongkong will turn out a gallery in proportion.

Tickets may be obtained from Messrs. Anderson, Meyer and Co., Ltd., Hotel Mansions, Telephone No. 1990.

VICTORY BY AIRCRAFT.

The Four Ways of Achievement.

Among people who believe that the war will be decided by aircraft there is considerable difference of opinion as to the precise way in which the decision will be brought about. Some look to the wholesale bombing of great cities creating an overwhelming peace movement from the civil population; others picture the achievement of so nearly complete a mastery of the air by one side that the armies of the enemy would be deprived of the all important aerial observation, and, as a consequence, quickly suffer defeat; another line of reasoning calculates on the paralysing by aircraft of lines of communication so completely that the side weak in aircraft would be powerless to strike and helpless in defence. There is satisfaction in the knowledge that, so far as can be seen, in each of the directions indicated the Allies are now making the pace.

Take the first. With regard to such raids, the recent attempt on Paris and the effective attack by the British on Saarbrucken may be cited. More important work, however, has been on hand, and the great struggle on the Western front has employed most of the available aerial energy.

As to the "blinding" of the enemy by the destruction of his aircraft, this does not appear to be likely, in spite of the very great successes of the Allies in aerial fighting during the past few weeks. There is no doubt that the enemy have lost very heavily in aircraft of all kinds. A big fire at Friedrichshafen, the heavy bombing of enemy aerodromes, and the havoc created in German fighting squadrons by British, French, and American airmen, have indeed aroused hopes, where before they were scouted, that the second method may, after all, be a winner.

The destruction of enemy aeroplanes in March and April reached a four figure total. The loss in skilled personnel and costly material, and the shattering of organisation, can only be realised by experts. In May the rate of loss has been greater than ever; and in the new phase of the great battle there is good reason to hope that the Allies will reap material profit from this circumstance. The losses in observation balloons have also been very heavy, owing to improvements in the methods employed, so that it is even foretold by some that the days of the observation balloon are numbered.

As to the attainment of a complete dislocation by bombing of the enemy's lines of supply, at the present moment this appears to be less practicable, although undoubtedly both sides have suffered. In this respect the Allies should be on top. In March the British alone dropped 36,179 bombs to the enemy's 2,465, and in April 23,900 to 2,033. Nor is there any reason to suppose that, bomb for bomb, our work is less effective than the enemy's; quite the contrary. The figures, by the way, dispose of the suggestion that our official dispatches day by day put too rosy a colour upon the situation by making much of our work and belittling that of the Germans.

But, after all, may not the decisive effect of aircraft in this struggle lie in delaying the German successive attacks sufficiently to react upon German public opinion and endurance, and make it impossible for the military party to fulfil their promise and justify their policy? Such a result would be no less emphatic than the others, and would give us just as satisfactory terms of peace.

The evidence, in the writer's view, rather points to the last-given solution. Looking at the bombing and aerial fighting figures combined, he cannot avoid coming to the conclusion that the movements of the enemy have been and are still being seriously prejudiced and his time-table dislocated; and this very largely owing to the work of our aircraft. Possibly a detailed and authentic history of the operations would bring this point out. Without counting the figures for May which would make the comparison even more telling, we have dropped 60,079 bombs against 4,498 from the enemy—a superiority of twelve to one.—*Observer.*

AN OPIUM CASE.

Four Chinese Charged with Possession.

At the Magistracy this morning, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, four Chinese were charge, on remand, with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of opium valued at $119. Sergt. Murphy appeared to prosecute, and Mr. D. J. Lewis was for the defence of the first, third and fourth defendants, whilst Mr. P. W. Goldring appeared for the second defendant.

A Chinese constable gave evidence that he went to the ground floor of 103, Shanghai Street, together with Sergt. Murphy, on Sunday at about 9 a.m. There also went with them some Chinese detectives.

Cross examined by Mr. Lewis witness stated that he did not know where the third defendant lived, nor whether he was only a temporary resident here. He did not know the first defendant was in charge of the shop, neither did he know who brought the opium into the house. In reply to question put by Mr. Goldring witness denied that he had any talk whatsoever with the defendants, whilst they were being brought to the station. Mr. Goldring asked witness if it was not a fact that he had been offered some money by the defendants to suppress the matter, and he (witness) denied this.

Sergt. Murphy then gave evidence and said that on the date in question he went together with a party of Chinese detectives to raid 103, Shanghai Street, ground floor. The place was used as a shop called "Hung Tai," which dealt in foreign goods. The first defendant was managing partner of the shop, and the third and fourth defendants were fokis. He saw the last defendant going into the shop from the room, which was situated behind the shop. On entering the room, he found the first and third defendants sitting near one another on a bed, whilst the second defendant was seated opposite the first defendant. He found four cakes of opium freshly cut, partly wrapped in paper, and partly not. There were also a chopper, a scale and some other small things about the room. In the shop there was a safe and on defendant opening it he saw a bundle containing about $525, and another one containing $900, wrapped up with a piece of paper with the amounts written outside. He then had defendants arrested and brought to Yaumati Police Station.

Mr. Goldring pointed out to His Worship that, according to the evidence, his client was not guilty of dealing in opium. The second defendant he said, was a general broker, and he asked Mr. Wolfe to consider the question of reducing the bail in regard to his client, and increasing the first defendant's bail.

Mr. Lewis objected to this suggestion.

His Worship asked Sergt. Murphy whether he had any objection to the bail being reduced, but he said that he was prepared to accept a reduction of the bail if Mr. Goldring would give an undertaking that his client would be present at the Court.

Mr. Goldring replied that he was not prepared to do this. The first defendant had bailed out the other defenants, and he (Mr. Goldring) could not understand why he did not bail his client. The second defendant went to the first defendant in order to get some work, and was taken to a steamer and given a parcel to carry to the shop. His client was not aware that it contained opium at that time.

His Worship then reduced the bail to $750 for the second defendant, and said the other three defendants' bail would be the same as asked yesterday.

The case was adjourned till Thursday at 11.30 a.m.

THE TAI O TRAGEDY.

At the Police Court this afternoon, before Mr. J. R. Wood, two Indian Sergeants, B144 and B152, were charged, on remand, with neglect of duty on the morning of July 17th, at Tai O.

Mr. T. H. King, A.S.P., prosecuted, and Mr. R. E. Belilios (instructed by Mr. J. H. Gardiner) appeared for the defence.

Mr. King read the depositions which B152 made at the Coroner's inquest; and other evidence was called.

The case was adjourned.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

The Floods.

A report from Sum Shui district states that the Tai Chow dyke is broken over a distance of 100 ft. wide and the railway below Sainam is submerged and the traffic stopped. The Ting On dyke of Nam Hoi district is also reported to be broken. All the villages inside the dyke, composed of more than 10,000 houses, are flooded up to the roofs.

Junk Strike Ends.

The strike of the junk people in Kongmoon after the persuasion of officials and merchants subsided, and traffic has been resumed, but the people have appointed some representatives to insist on the local government declaring that no boat tax will be levied.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS OF GREAT HELP.

Mrs. Wm. Artlett, Ancaster, Ontario, writes:—"I have used Baby's Own Tablets for three years for my little girl and baby boy. I have found them of the greatest help during the teething period and always keep them in the house." Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, aid teething babies because they regulate the stomach and bowels, thus preventing constipation, diarrhoea and convulsions. They promote healthful sleep and keep baby well and happy. Of medicine dealers, or by mail at 60 cents a vial from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on Aug. 1, 1918.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1917.	1918.
Tytam	Level with overflow	2ft. 6in. Below overflow
Tytam Byewash	Level with overflow	11ft. 9in. Below overflow
Tytam Intermediate	6ft. 6in. Below overflow	8ft. 6in. Below overflow
Tytam Tuk	Under construction	34ft. 6in. Below overflow
Wong-nei-chung	Level with overflow	17ft. 3in. Below overflow
Pokfulam	Level with overflow	2ft. 11in. Below overflow

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1917.	1918.
Tytam	184.10	360.46
Tytam Byewash	2.17	2.43
Tytam Intermediate	193.48	182.20
Tytam Tuk	54.40	712.42
Wong-nei-chung	23.31	5.36
Pokfulam	66.00	33.62
Total	1,073.67	1,296.51

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of July.

	1917	1918	
Consumption	141.75	80.47	M. gallons
Estimated population	268,825	274,400	
Consumption per head per day	22.0	21.6	gallons

Constant supply in all districts during July of both 1917 and 1918.

KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1917	1918
Kowloon Generation Reservoir	Level with overflow	Level with overflow

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1917	1918	
Kowloon Generation Reservoir	216.50	216.50	

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of July.

	1917	1918	
Consumption	36.25	17.46	M. gallons
Estimated population	104,250	105,050	
Consumption per head per day	12.5	12.5	Gallons

The Government Analyst's report shows that the water is of excellent quality.

W. CHATHAM,
Water Authority.

Public Works Department.

Boxer Indemnity.

The Japanese Government authorities deny the alleged proposal to abandon the Boxer indemnity and the public does not believe the report.

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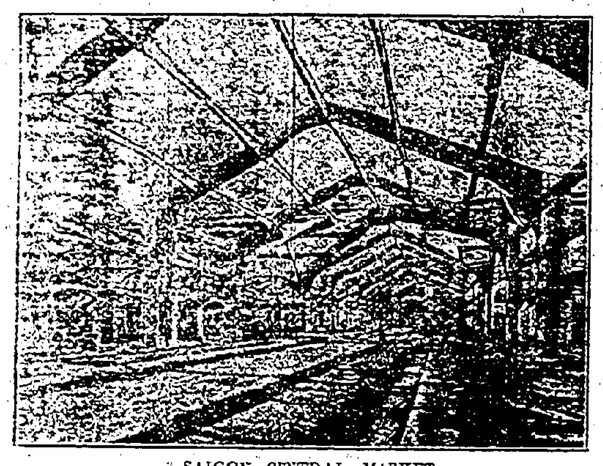

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Petroleum from Shensi.

The petroleum that is produced in Shensi is now undergoing a process of refinery. According to the report sent to the Ministy of Agriculture and Commerce from the Preparation Bureau it is estimated that the oil can be supplied to the northern provinces for experiment in the next autumn and, within 3 years its use can be extended to the whole country.

Mitsubishi Bank.

The half-year's working of the Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha Banking Department shows a profit of Y838,224 against a capital of Y1,000,000. Five per cent. is turned over to the general accounts of the Company and the rest carried forward as balance of profit, this balance now amounting to Y11,626,000. The statement of accounts reflects the present business activity and illustrates the growth of the great concern of which the banking department is only one of many flourishing branches.

Shanghai Freight Market.

Messrs. Wheelock and Co's fortnightly freight market report for August 1, states:—The situation in our freight market is as follows:—To United Kingdom:—No change. To United States:—This berth is very dull and beyond a little tea and silk moving there is nothing much offering from here while there is nothing doing from Tientsin or Hankow As regards the rail rates overland, no new tariffs have arrived on this side yet; it is consequently impossible to let shippers know what their overland charges will amount to. Coastwise:—The demand from Northern ports has fallen off somewhat since our last report owing to a decline in the bean cake market, but the demand otherwise remains fairly good in spite of the unsettled state of affairs at Swatow and Canton. For New York via Panama:—The N. Y. K will have the Tamaga Maru loading in Japan early in September and cargo will have to leave here about August 24, but so far no allotment has been received from the head office.

Shanghai Coal Market.

The fortnightly coal market report of Messrs. Wheelock & Co., dated August 1, states:—Japan Coal:—This market has again been very quiet during the past two weeks and there is nothing of any special interest to report. Arrivals, contrary to expectations, have increased slightly during the fortnight and this is probably due to freight being a little easier and to the higher rate of exchange now ruling. Fushun Coal:—No change. Kaiping Coal:—Since last writing no change has taken place. The market continues in the same dull state and the anticipated re-opening of silk filatures has not been realised owing to restrictions on exported silk. Tonnage is also becoming a difficult question and unless more is offering in the near future stocks will be reduced. The total coal arrivals in Shanghai for the fortnight, from all sources, were 34,251 tons as compared with 22,388 tons for the previous two weeks.

Camphor.

During the last two years there has been a marked decrease in the output of crude camphor from Japan, which is a Government monopoly. As a result much smaller supplies are now made to refineries than hitherto. As already mentioned, several refineries in Formosa and elsewhere have been amalgamated into the Dai Nippon Camphor Company. This year's supplies to the company consist of 2,000 000 kin of Formosan camphor and 1 830 000 kin, as against 5,500,000 or 6 000 000 kin formerly supplied to the refineries now forming that company. Moreover, actual supplies so far furnished are said to be about half the quantity promised, and it is reported that refining works have been compelled to suspend operations owing to the shortage in crude camphor. Notwithstanding the fact that the domestic demand for crude camphor is thus not adequately met, the Government-General of Formosa monthly exports a stated quantity. Further, the authorities, according to the *Asahi*, have ordered the Dai Nippon Camphor Company to make supplies to certain American manufacturers at favourable prices. All this the refiners say is against the avowed policy of the authorities to encourage domestic industries, and they are reported to be arranging to make a public protest against the manner in which the authorities of the Government-General of Formosa, who control the camphor monopoly, dispose of crude camphor.

Dyestuffs Industry in Japan.

Like most other countries, Japan has suffered severely from the shortage of dyes and chemicals arising out of the condition of affairs caused by the European war. Prior to the outbreak of the war in 1914, dyes were imported to the value of £700,000 annually, nearly all of the supply coming from Germany, says the *London and China Express*. As most of these dyes were used in the important textile industries of Japan, and prices had been advancing by leaps and bounds, the Government passed a Law in 1915 providing for the grant of subsidies to companies engaged the manufacture of dyes (including aniline salt, aniline dyes, alizarine dyes, and synthetic indigo) and chemicals in Japan, provided that more than half of the capital of any such company was subscribed by Japanese subjects. The amount of subsidy to be granted is sufficient to enable the companies to pay a dividend of 8 per cent. per annum on their paid-up capital. The subsidies are for a period of ten years from the date of the promulgation of the Law. Medicines or perfumery specified by Imperial Ordinance, manufactured from by-products of coal tar, are regarded as manufactured dyes and chemicals. The manufacture of the materials for gunpowder and explosives and of certain medicines to be determined by Imperial Ordinance, are also regarded as the manufacture of dyes and chemicals. One of the results which attended the efforts made by the Japanese Government to solve the dyestuff problem was the formation of the Japan *Dyestoff Manufacturing Company*, Ltd., with a capital of 8 000,000 yen (about £816,700), subsidised by the Government. The main office of the company is in Tokyo, the principal plant being situated Kawakishicho, Nishku, Osaka where the company owns 30,000 tanbo (about 24½ acres) of land. This land was purchased in June, 1916, and work was begun immediately. The company was reported last year to be producing aniline oil, aniline salt, orange 2 and fast red A on a commercial basis, and is just putting on the market benzo purpurin A, and B, and Congo red. By July, 1916, it was said that it was turning out large quantities of the standard shades of basic colours—blues, violets and greens; sulphur colours—blacks, blues, and dark blues; and direct colours—blacks, blues and reds. The company maintains a large research laboratory, a technical laboratory where processes may be tried on a semi-commercial scale, and an experimental plant where new processes can be worked out on a commercial basis. Later information from H.M. Commercial Attache at Yokohama stated that the Japanese Government had arranged to pay three subsidies: one, to a company specialising in the manufacture of dyestuffs whose capital amounted to at least 6,000,000 yen; the second, to a company manufacturing drugs, whose capital was to be at least 500,000 yen. When part of the capital was paid up, the first general meeting of the shareholders completed, and the new company duly registered in the Courts, the promoters of the company were to be entitled to ask for a subsidy. The Government guaranteed to each company a dividend of 8 per cent. per annum, making up any deficit. Each company must lay aside one-twentieth of its net annual profits as a reserve fund. If its shares were issued at above par, the premium was to be included in the reserve fund. A special reserve fund was also to be provided in order that the company might become self-supporting as soon as possible, and to this fund will go one-half of the excess net profits after the dividend of 8 per cent. per annum has been paid. The balance of the excess may be distributed amongst the shareholders, the maximum dividend from this source not exceeding 4 per cent. per annum; the residue will be included in the special reserve fund. The conduct of the subsidised companies is under the strict surveillance of the Government. The products provided for under this Law are as follows:—Acetanilide, benzoic acid, salicylic acid, antipyrin, bromine, hydrate of chloral chloroform, creosol, formalin glycerine, guaiacol, caustic potash potassium carbonate, creosote; alkaloids; and chemical derivatives of the foregoing. The by-products obtained from coal by dry distillation processes, as follows:—Light oil and crude and refined benzol, toluol, xylol, carbolic acid, naphthalene, and anthracene. Materials from which explosives are to be manufactured, as follows:—Carbolic acid and glycerine. Three companies have been organised with a view to obtaining Government subsidies under the above regulations.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T	3/5 1/32
Demand	3/5 5/16
30 d/s.	3/5 7/16
60 d/s.	3/5 9/16
4 m/s.	3/5 11/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	147¾
T/T Japan	151¾
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco & New York	81¾
T/T Java	155¾
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T Francs	4.67
Demand, Paris	4.67½

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	3/6⅛
4 m/s. D/P	3/6⅝
6 m/s. L/C	3/6⅞
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	3/6⅞
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	83⅛
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. Francs	4.84½
6 m/s. Francs	4.89½
Demand, Germany	—
Demand, New York	81⅞
T/T Bombay	—
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	—
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	164
Demand, Singapore	147¾
On Haiphong	1½% prem.
On Saigon	1¼% prem.
On Bangkok	44⅞
Sovereign	5.75
Gold Leaf, per oz.	43
Bar Silver, per oz.	48 13/16

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DISCOUNT PER $100:

H'kong	50 cts. sub.	par.
"	10 "	"
"	5 "	$1% prem.
Canton	"	5⅛% dis.

Tokyo Chamber of Commerce.

The Tokyo Chamber of Commerce has decided to send its representatives to the United States to study industrial affairs in America.

A Devout Club.

Time was when family prayers were said in most town and country houses: one rarely, if ever, hears of such a thing to-day. And yet in London there is a club in the West End where the practice is carried on, though the attendance is small. It appears that some years ago a devout member left a sum of money in his will for the benefit of the club, on the one condition that prayers were said every day. The committee religiously carry out the injunction.

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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

7.00 A.M. to	8.00 A.M.	EVERY	15 MIN.
8.00 A.M. to	10.00 A.M.	"	10 MIN.
10.00 A.M. to	11.00 A.M.	"	15 MIN.
11.00 A.M. to	12.45 P.M.	"	15 MIN.
12.45 P.M. to	1.15 P.M.	"	30 MIN.
1.15 P.M. to	1.45 P.M.	"	15 MIN.
1.45 P.M. to	5.15 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
5.15 P.M. to	5.60 P.M.	"	15 MIN.
5.30 P.M. to	6.30 P.M.	"	15 MIN.

NIGHT CARS
1.30 P.M. and 9 P.M. 9.30 to
11.30 P.M. every half hour
11.00 P.M. to 11.45 P.M.
every quarter of an hour

SUNDAYS:

7.00 A.M.			
9.00 A.M. to	10.30 A.M.	EVERY	15 MIN.
10.30 A.M. to	11.00 A.M.	"	10 MIN.
11.30 A.M. to	12.30 Noon	"	10 MIN.
12.30 Noon to	1.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to	5.30 P.M.	"	15 MIN.
5.30 P.M. to	6.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
6.00 P.M. to	6.30 P.M.	"	15 MIN.
6.30 P.M. to	8.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days

SATTURDAYS
Extra Car at Midnight.

SPECIAL CARS
By Arrangement at the Company's Office
Alexandra Buildings,
Des Voeux Road

"Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full, running at the time stated in the Company's time table but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office.—No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Cash order representing Bank Notes."
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up...$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Specie received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandize.
Loans made on the Provident System.
EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ADMINISTRATOR, &c. Undertaken and Executed.
(Rates and Particulars on application)
To the Office of
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

A French Remedy for all irregularities. Ladies will find these Pills a boon. Ask for Martin's Pills in the brown & buff-coloured box, sign of any Irregularity of the System & speedy cure may be administered. Those who have been prescribed them, hence their genuineness. All Chemists and Stores sell them throughout the World, or post free from MARTIN, Chemist, Southampton. 1/6.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital .....$15,000,000.
RESERVE FUNDS:
Sterling
£1,500,000 at 2/- =$15,000,000
Silver ...$19,500,000
$34,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$15,000,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak—Chairman.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
E. H. Dodwell, Esq. W. L. Petrocokes, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq. J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale. Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb, Esq.
MANAGER
Shanghai—A. G. Stephen, Esq.
London Bankers—London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.

Hongkong—Interest Allowed:
On Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 3½ per cent. per annum;
For 6 months, 4½ per cent. per annum;
or 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.
Depositors may transfer, at their option, balances of $100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 cent. per annum.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £2,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £1,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods, rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING,
Manager.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1912.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office 15, Gracechurch Street, London.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed " 1,125,000
Paid Up " 562,500
Reserve Fund 650,000

BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.
BRANCHES—
Bombay ... Karachi
Calcutta ... Kota Bharu
Colombo ... Kuala Lumpur
Delhi ... Madras
Galle ... Penang
Hongkong ... Rangoon
Howrah ... Shanghai
Kandy ... Singapore
Port Louis (Mauritius.)

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE NATIONAL CITY BANK BUILDING,
55, Wall Street, New York.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS U.S. $6,500,000.00
UNDIVIDED PROFITS $1,713,000.00

H.T.S. Green, President and General Manager.

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.
SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE: 232 Montgomery Street.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:
CHINA: Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.
JAPAN: Yokohama, Kobe.
PHILIPPINES: Manila, Cebu.
INDIA: Bombay, Calcutta.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS: Singapore:
DUTCH EAST INDIES: Batavia, Soerabaya.

WEST INDIAN AND CENTRAL AMERICAN BRANCHES:
REPUBLIC OF PANAMA: Panama, Colon.
REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA: Medellin.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris, Santiago, Puerto Plata.
In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahia, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa Havana Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo, Valparaiso.

CHINESE MERCHANTS AND INDIVIDUAL CHINESE DEPOSITORS ARE OFFERED EVERY MODERN BANKING SERVICE.
Commercial and Travellers Letters of Credit, Bills Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold.
Hongkong Branch, 9, Queen's Road Central,
GEORGE HOGG, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Authorised Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... " 42,000,000
Reserve Fund..... " 23,100,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies		
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	Shanghai
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Sydney
Changchun	Manila	Tientsin
Dairen	Mukden	Vancouver
Fengtien	Newchwang	Wuchi
Harbin	New York	Soerabaya
Hankow	Osaka	Telanaganda
Honolulu	Peking	Tientsin
Kai Yuan	Tokyo	Tokyo
Kobe	Rangoon	Tsitsihar
		Tsingtau

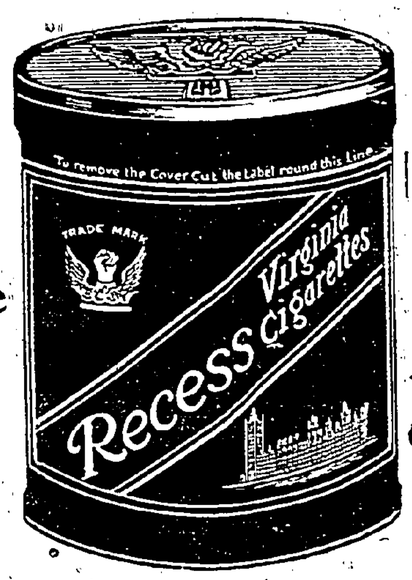
Interest allowed on Current Accounts. Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

EISHI ONO, Manager.
Hongkong, 11th March 1919.

RECESS NO. 44.

VIRGINIAN CIGARETTES

A Large Size Cigarette.



Packed in Air-tight Tins of 50 Cigarettes.

Manufactured by

Westminster Tobacco Co. Ltd. LONDON.

This Advertisement is issued by Westminster Tobacco Co., Ltd.

POST OFFICE.

The parcel post service to Cuba is suspended.

Telegraphic Communication with Waglan lighthouse is interrupted.

The charge for customs duty on type samples of unmanufactured tobacco not exceeding 8 ozs. in gross weight, and on samples of spirits (except perfumed spirits) not exceeding 12 ozs. in gross weight imported into the United Kingdom by post has now been increased to 2s 6d and 1s 3d respectively.

The importation by post into Japan of foreign rice, except such as may be imported by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and the persons designated by him, is prohibited.

This prohibition is not applicable to rice imported into Taiwan (Formosa) and Karabuto (Japanese Saghalien.)

The Parcel Post Service to the Portuguese Colonies in West Africa and to Spanish Offices in Morocco (except for Prisoners-of-War) is suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Udine, Vicenza, Treviso, Padua, Venice and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Eritrea, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

On and after May 1st 1918, Imperial Postal Orders will be cashed in India at the rate of 1/6 to the rupee.

The amount of the charge per parcel is fixed at 5 sen per day after the expiration of the period stipulated.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

No unofficial letter addressed to Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammorah in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

Information has been received from the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs Tokio, that on and after 1st April 1918, the Post Office of Japan will collect a demurrage charge from the addressees of parcels on which Customs duties or inland taxes are imposed in Japan, not withdrawn from the Post Office within 20 days from the date of the notice of their arrival to be sent to the addressees.

The Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, India, advises that: "The Parcel Post Service to the Indian Civil Postal Agencies at Abul Khasib, Amara, Bagdad, Basra, Basra City, Fao, Kut, Naseriyah, Qalat Saleh, Suk-esh-Shayukh and Zubair in Mesopotamia is suspended and that piece-goods, haberdashery and similar articles, except those intended for the personal use of the addressee and not for sale, cannot be sent to those offices or to Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohmmorah by the letter post, and that such articles if received will not be delivered and will be liable to confiscation."

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:—

Parcel not over 3lbs ...	90 cents.
Do. 7lbs ...	$1.80
Do. 11lbs ...	2.70

No insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Japan via Moji—14th Aug., 8 a.m.

Fort Bayard—14th Aug., 11 a.m.

THURSDAY, 15th August.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Takao—15th Aug., 8 a.m.

Haiphong & Haiphong—15th Aug., 9 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, South Africa, Lourenco Marques, Cape Town and Europe via Cape—15th Aug., 10 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—15th Aug., 1 p.m.

Haiphong, Saigon, Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, India via Dhanushkod, Europe via Suez—15th Aug., Registration 2.45 p.m. Letters 3.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, 16th August.

Formosa via Keelung, Canada, United States, Central and S. America and Europe via Victoria, B. C.—16th Aug., Registration 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.

Shanghai, N. China, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Cent al & S. America & Europe via San Francisco—16th Aug., Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Philippine Islands—16th Aug., 2 p.m.

Japan via Nagasaki—16th Aug., 5 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—16th Aug., 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, 18th August.

Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Cent al & S. America & Europe via San Francisco—18th Aug., Registration 9 a.m. Letters 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 20th August.

Shanghai and North China—20th Aug., 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—20th Aug., 1 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 21st August.

Tientsin—21st Aug., 2 p.m.

THURSDAY, 22nd August.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Bombay, Aden, Egypt & Europe via Suez—22nd Aug., Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

The Parcel Mail will be closed on Wednesday 21st August, at 5 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

August 12d. 17h. 35m.—Warning to Hongkong, Coast Ports, Manila, &c.:—Typhoon in Lat. 20° N. Long. 131° E., moving W.N.W. at 15 to 20 m.p.h.

August 13d. 5h. 50m.—Local typhoon signal No. 1 hoisted.

August 13d. 10h. 35m.—Local typhoon signal No 4 hoisted.

August 13d 11h. 18m.—Warning to Hongkong, Coast Ports, Manila, &c.:—Typhoon in Lat. 20° N. Long. 116° E., moving W. at 13 to 20 m.p.h.

August 13d. 11h. 51m.—No returns from Japan, Vladivostock and Weihaiwei. Pressure has increased slightly over the Philippines and in the vicinity to Shanghai; it has decreased slightly elsewhere. The depression remains over Tongking, and the typhoon is travelling westward along the 20th parallel; it was situated 60 miles to the S.W. of Pratas Shoal at 6 a.m. this morning. The barometer is falling in Hongkong, and the winds may be expected to veer from N.E. to S.E. during the next 24 hours, probably increasing in force to a gale.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.05 inches Total since January 1st 68.79 inches against an average of 58.18 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock	N.E. to S.E. winds, fresh, increasing to a Gale; fair at first, cloudy, squally, and rainy later.
2 Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, fresh.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamocks	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.
Aug. 13, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Winds D'tion.	Winds Force.	Weather.
Vostock	6a						
Nemuro	5a						
Hakodate	"						
Tokio	"						
Kochi	"						
Nagasaki	"						
K'agima	"						
Oshima	"						
Naha	"						
Ishi'jima	"						
Bonin Is.	"						
W'haiwei	6a						
Hankow	"						
Ichang	"						
Kiukiang	"						
Changsha	"						
Shanghai	"	29.50	79	89	s	2	o
Gutzlaff	"	29.81	78	92	s	4	o
Sharp P.	"	29.75	82	87	n	4	o
Amoy	"	29.66	80	92		0	o
Swatow	"						
Taihoku	5a	29.68	81	62	se	6	b
Taichu	"	29.68	75			0	b
Tainan	"	29.67	77			0	b
Koshun	"	29.67	75		ene	4	r
P'dores	"	29.65	77		w	4	b
Canton	6a	29.67	77	95	n	1	c
H'kong	"	29.65	76	92		0	b
Gap Rock	"	29.64			e	4	c
Macao	"	29.62	75	96	nnw	1	cf
Wuchow	9a						
Pakhoi	"						
Hoihow	"						
Phulien	7a	29.53	75	96	ne	4	r
Tourane	"	29.53	82		wsw	2	o
C. St. J.	"	29.68	75		sw	4	b
Aparri	6	29.59	75	92	sse	2	r
Dagupan	"						
Manila	"	29.68	75	96	sse	4	o
Legazpi	"	29.74	75	94	sw	2	o
Tacloban	"	29.75	75	96		0	o
Iloilo	"	29.75	73	96		0	o
Surigao	"	29.76	75	91	sw	1	o
Guam	4.20	29.81			s	1	o
Lapuan	6	29.75	81	96	nw	6	b

C. W. JEFFRIES,—Chief Assistant.
Hongkong Observatory, Aug. 13, 1918

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the Humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

METEOROLOGICAL.

	Previous Day at noon	On date at 4 a.m.	On date at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.65	29.65	29.62
Temperature	83	76	86
Humidity	81	92	64
Wind Direction	E.	CALM	E.
" Force	4	0	4
Weather	c	b	c
Rain	0.39	0.00	0.05

Highest open air Temperature on the 12th 87
Lowest " " " 13th 76

H.K. Observatory, Aug. 13, 1918.

T. F. CLAXTON.

TIDE TABLE.

From 12th Aug. to 18th Aug.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	High Water Hongkong Mean Time.	Height.	Low Water Hongkong Mean Time.	Height.
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	12	m 0 18	5.9	m 6 10	2.0
Tues.	13	m 0 43	5.4	m 6 34	2.6
Wed.	14	m 1 17	5.3	m 7 1	3.2
Thur.	15	m 1 52	4.8	m 7 33	3.9
Fri.	16	m 2 33	4.5	m 8 11	4.3
Sat.	17	m 3 22	4.5	m 8 58	4.5
Sun.	18	m 4 4 No inferior	4.5 High	m 9 50 Nor Low	4.3 W.

m morning, a afternoon.

NOTICES.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, the 14th August 1918,

commencing at **2.30 p.m.**
at No. 3 Taikoo Terrace
Quarry Bay

A Quantity of Household Furniture

(Full particulars from catalogue.)

On view from Tuesday the 13th inst.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, the 14th August 1918,

commencing at 11 a.m.
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

A Large Quantity of Novels, Stationery, Picture Postcards, Cherrywood Pipes, Tobacco Pouch, etc., etc., etc.

On view from Tuesday the 13th inst.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE DIVIDEND DECLARED for the Half Year ending 30th June, 11 " at the rate of Two Pounds th s shillings Sterling per share, is payable on and af er MONDAY the 12th day of August, Current, at the Offices of the Corporati n, where shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR ($1.—) per share for account 1918, will be payable on THURSDAY, the 15th August, 1918. Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office St. George's Buildings, Hong Kong.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 10th August, 1918, to THURSDAY, 15th August, 1918, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
General Managers.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1918.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having acquired the whole of the houses in Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon, are prepared to make arrangements whereby any of their tenants, who desire to do so, may become the owners of the dwellings now in their occupation by purchasing them on the instalment system.

J. M. ALVES & CO.

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD

I HAVE this day handed over to MR. H. TSUDA, the charge of this Branch.

T. HAYASHI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1918.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD
Honorary Secretaries &
Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917

NOTICES.

ASAHI BEER.

SOLE AGENTS
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Telephone 1201 & 158.

MASSAGE HALL
4, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
(DUDDELL STREET).
MR. T. TAKAYE,
MRS MORITA.
CERTIFICATED MASSEURS
PATIENTS TREATED IN THEIR OWN HOMES IF DESIRED.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

AUGUST, 13th 14th & 15th, 1918.

"THE STORM."

—:o:—

"THE TRY OUT."

Pokes and Jabs Comedy.

American Gazette, No. 71.

"FRENCH DAY IN SHANGHAI."

"THE LAMB."

Harold Lloyd and Company.

A FAR EASTERN VIEW.

The Question of the War's Duration.

With the prolongation of the war beyond this year what, asks a correspondent of the *New York Evening Post*, will the consequences be in financial conditions of Japan? This question is being asked by all the belligerents; it is just now much deliberated within the circles of financial Japan.

There are many who take fright whenever rumour of peace is heard. But, although these people would look hopefully on continuation of the war, yet some facts are against them.

The one conspicuous phenomenon is the rise in prices. This rise has affected both consumers and producers to a very important degree. In this market, it has been a question from the early days of the conflict, whether the rise would continue long, or would end as abruptly as it began. This still remains a puzzle.

The check of the Teutonic drive by the Allies on the western front has given us confidence of victory; but the Central Powers seem to be imbued with the same spirit. The new situation in Russia and Rumania has so alleviated conditions of the Teutonic states, political and economic, that the Germans cannot be discouraged with the present affairs on the western front. As we of Japan see it, and unless the unexpected happens, it is safe to say that the end of the war is beyond any one's present calculation.

Basing our views on a long war, we naturally judge its significance from its bearing on the financial affairs of Japan. There is a considerable number of industries which will benefit, notably, those which have been established in connection with the war and those which have come to monopolise trade on account of the lack of foreign competition. Such are the dyestuff, steel manufacture, shipbuilding and machinery enterprises. But these are the very trades which have had to bear the brunt of the rise of raw material prices and increase of wages, thus decreasing their net proceeds. This tendency of affairs will be witnessed from now on: the causes of it are very similar to that of the United States.

Generally speaking, our people regard the rise of commodity prices as the outcome of shortage of supply. So long as this scarcity continues and is emphasised by the rapidly increasing requisitions for war purposes, prices will go on advancing. The capitalists will, of course, derive profit from this; but they will also be confronted, in an increasingly troublesome way, with the necessity for raising wages. This will add continuously to the cost of productions, thus decreasing demand and consumption, and perhaps production also.

Japan has experienced highly prosperous conditions for the last four years. But if prices move up to the actual limit, it seems to us that a fall of commodity prices will inevitably take place, even during the war; for there is no reason to believe that a rise could go on indefinitely, because of war. Apprehension of some such reaction is a main cause for the pessimism which has lately begun to prevail with the trading public here.

NEW SHANGHAI STEAMER.

Trial Trip of the Solvaer.

The new steamer Solvaer, which is the third of five cargo steamers being built by The Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., Ltd., for Norwegian owners, duly underwent her official trials on Saturday, outside Woosung, says the *North China Daily News* of August 6.

The Solvaer was loaded with about 500 tons of water ballast over the contract conditions and left the Old Dock at 9 a.m. with a number of guests on board, including Mr. T. Knudtzen, Consul-General for Norway, Mr. Fr. Sams, of Messrs. O Thoresen, Captain Mueller and Captain Norvals, representing the owners, Mr. O. Lied, Captain Panker and Mr. Simmons, representing Det Norske Veritas, Mr. Une, Mr. Burns, manager of the Dock Company, and others, and proceeded down the river in charge of Captain Armistead to the measured mile outside Woosung, which the vessel ran six times and averaged a mean speed of 11¼ knots per hour which was much in excess of the contract requirements. The engines and all auxiliary machinery were then put at their full capacity for three hours continuous steaming with most satisfactory results: the engines were also tried for ahead and astern manœuvring, the compasses were adjusted and the vessel then returned to Shanghai and was berthed at the Dock Company's buoy about 6.30 p.m.

After running the measured mile the party adjourned to the saloon for tiffin, during which the usual felicitous speeches and toasts were made and duly honoured, the owners' representatives expressing themselves well pleased with their new ship, which is a credit to Shanghai, and the Dock Company are to be congratulated on another success to their already big list, which dates back as far as 1882.

One of the features of the Solvaer and embodied in all the ships built by the Dock Company, is the complete construction in the Company's own workshops from the raw materials, of all the machinery, boilers, steering gear, winches, windlass, pumps and auxiliary machinery, a practice carried out by none but the very largest shipbuilding firms at home, but which ensures the very best results for all concerned.

The Solvaer is now loading for home and on her trip through the danger zone, the best wishes of Captain Norval's many friends will go with him in his trying journey.

The two previous ships, the Valus and Jan, built by the Dock Company last year, have been taken over by the British Government, so that Shanghai's shipbuilding efforts are now showing some tangible results in assisting towards the prosecution of the war.

Printed and published for the proprietor, by George William Wade Burnett at 11 Ice House Street, in the City of Victoria, Hong Kong.